

JPRS 76272

21 August 1980

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 108

**FBIS**

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

21 August 1980

CHINA REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 108

## CONTENTS

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Life in United States Described (Zao Haosheng; XIN SHIQI, Sep 79) .....	1
'RENMIN RIBAO' Editorial Comments on 17th OAU Summit (Editorial; RENMIN RIBAO, 7 Jul 80) .....	8
'RENMIN RIBAO' Looks at Industrial Development in India (Guo Mingong; RENMIN RIBAO, 22 Jul 80) .....	11
'BA YI' Warns Against PRC Pressure on SRV (Ba Yi Radio, 29 Jul 80) .....	14
'BA YI Radio' Assails Deng Xiaoping's Foreign Policy (Ba Yi Radio, 26 Jul 80).....	15

## PARTY AND STATE

Increased Party Leadership in News Reporting Called For (TIANJIN RIBAO, 7 May 80) .....	17
Election of Good Cadres To Serve County Governments Urged (Li Jianzhen; NANFANG RIBAO, 9 Jun 80) .....	20
Direct Election Trials at County Level (ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 2 Jul 80) .....	25
Faulty Implementation of Party's Policy Exposed (NANFANG RIBAO, 21 Jun 80) .....	27

Hangzhou Democratic Parties Contribute to Modernization Program	
(Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service, 25 Jul 80) .....	29
Report on Tianjin Government Work at People's Congress	
(Chen Weida; TIANJIN RIBAO, 2 Jul 80) .....	31
Party's Role as Supervisor in Industry Stressed	
(Shao Rongchang; BEIJING RIBAO, 4 Jun 80) .....	66
Tianjin Municipal Committee Demands Greater Work Efficiency	
(TIANJIN RIBAO, 15 May 80) .....	69
Ideological 'Education' Work in Tianjin Hailed	
(Dong Yutian, Wang Qi; TIANJIN RIBAO, 2 Jul 80) .....	70
Nei Monggol Holds Tea Party for Writers, Artists	
(Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service, 25 Jul 80) ....	
Nei Monggol Memorial Service for National Wrestler	
(Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service, 26 Jul 80) ....	75
Shanghai Meeting Honors Good Cadres, Criticizes Bad Ones	
(Shanghai City Service, 25 Jul 80) .....	76
Swindler Succeeds by Playing Up False 'Connections'	
(Feng Fenghe, Liao Zixin; NANFANG RIBAO, 23 May 80) .....	78
Biographic Information on Party, Government Officials .....	82
Briefs	
Fujian Organ Name Changes	86
Jiangsu Gambling Cadre Exposure	86
Jiangxi Rehabilitation Rally	87

#### MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Naval Destroyer Completes South Pacific Mission	
(Li Zhongshi; JIEFANG RIBAO, 18 Jun 80) .....	88
Training Regiment in Sichuan Excels in Flight Training, Safety	
(SICHUAN RIBAO, 8 May 80) .....	92
Computer Technician Gave His Life to Guided Missile Work	
(Hu Shihong, Liu Zhongyi; ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 7 Jul 80) .....	94



Party Members Benefit from Rotational Training (SICHUAN RIBAO, 11 Jun 80) .....	98
Party Body in PLA Unit Follows 'Guiding Principles' (Chen Lihui, et al; SICHUAN RIBAO, 11 Jun 80) .....	99
PLA Political Academy Cadres Implement 'Guiding Principles' (GUANGMING RIBAO, 30 Jun 80) .....	101
Military Biographic Information, Unit Code Designators .....	103

#### SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Six-Point Reform of Higher Education Proposed (WEN HUI BAO, 8 Jun 80) .....	105
System for Testing Self-Educated Talented Persons Urged (Xu Liyan, et al; WEN HUI BAO, 17 Jun 80) .....	110
<b>Briefs</b>	
Heilongjiang Private Continuation Schools	114
Symposium on Mongolian History	114
Overseas Chinese School Enrollment	115

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### LIFE IN UNITED STATES DESCRIBED

Beijing XIN SHIQI [NEW PERIOD] in Chinese No 1, Sep 79 pp 30-33

[Article by Zhao Haosheng [6392 3185 3932]: "A Talk About the United States"]

[Text] On my last trip to my motherland, I heard that many young people wanted to know about America, which I believe is a good idea. I have lived in America for 28 years. Today, I would like to talk about my daily life in America, and to introduce everyone to some of my feelings here.

#### A Life of High Consumption and Extravagance

Compared to other countries, America is truly the richest and materially the most well-off. How does this high standard of living come about? This is due to free competition among American businesses, which leads to a growing and prosperous economy. For the sake of competition for new markets, every facet of daily and social life goes through changes each year. If things bygone are not replaced, new things will not come along. The result is progress, but it also leads to an unbelievable amount of waste. This is because production depends on consumption, and capitalism depends on production for prosperity. Capitalists encourage you to consume and to borrow money. You can get anything you want before you pay for it. This is an economy of consumption beyond one's budget; capitalists rely on this method to make money. Hence, the American household has everything--home, the automobile and television. The material life of America develops on this basis.

For example, if you have a monthly income of U. S. 1,000 dollars and you want to buy a house worth 50,000 dollars, you need only pay 12,000 for down payment. The rest can be borrowed from a bank to be paid back over 30 years. The monthly payment is less than the monthly rental for an apartment. However, by the time you pay off the mortgage, you will have paid, including principal and accumulated interest, not just 50,000 dollars but 100,000 dollars. This means that you need to work for your house for 30 years.

Regarding the automobile, since the central city has a lot of black and poor people, and you want to live in the countryside but must commute and work everyday for your company in the city, an automobile is indispensable. If you want to buy an automobile worth 5,000 dollars, all you need pay is 500 dollars. You can borrow 4,500 dollars and pay a 2-year loan. However, once you have an automobile, you need to pay license tax, sales tax, gasoline tax and repair expenses. The biggest problem is the insurance payment because without it there will be no guarantee for compensation to you or to the other driver in case of an accident. If you injure someone in an accident, he can sue you and take over all of your property. It takes 500 dollars a year to pay for insurance before you can drive your car. If the driver is under 20, an additional payment of 1,000 dollars is required, for young people tend to get into an accident more often than adults. When you drive your car, you need to pay for parking. If you park your car for a longer period than what you paid for, you will be fined at least 5 dollars. If you stay in your parking place too long, other people can tow your car away to the police station and you must pay 50 dollars to get it back. During rush hour, everyone drives a big car and the traffic gets jammed. Your car is running and the gas is burning and you will get mad and wonder about your finances. You may have to get this from the capitalists. If you have a car but do not use it often, it will depreciate at an annual rate of 500 dollars. When you add to this the fees mentioned above, you can see the degree of consumption and problems an automobile can cause you. You cannot even cry over it. Moreover, the automobile has caused pollution, juvenile delinquency and destruction of the natural environment because of highway construction. The dimension of the problem is mind boggling.

Capitalists use all possible means to make profits. Men's and women's clothing change according to the fashion of the season. Each year a new fashion comes along to make you spend money. If you can resist the temptation, social pressure will come to bear on you, for people think that you cannot wear in 1979 what was in fashion in 1975.

If your monthly income is 1,000 dollars, you need to pay for your house, the automobile, television, food, clothing, medical expenses and tuition for your children. When you run out of money, you have to borrow from the bank. In this way, you get trapped. Everyone works for the automobile company, the television company, the bank, and, just like a captured animal, you are dragged along all the time. You may look at a person and marvel at his colorful new attire, but the pressure on him is great. Hence, though America is rich, few people live a blissful life.

#### Phony Democracy

As scholars in America say, there is inequality in living standards among the American people, though they all share equal rights. This opinion is misleading. For example, according to the U. S. Constitution, every person

has the right to vote. A person born in the country can run for the presidency at age 35. In reality, however, only wealthy people can wield political power. In the history of America, all presidents were politicians. Prior to an election, which is held once every 4 years, the members of each of the two parties, the Republican Party and the Democratic Party, elect among themselves their representatives. During the national convention, they elect their own candidates for the presidency and the vice presidency. In this way, these two groups of candidates elected by the two parties are totally unrelated to the common people in general. There is nothing you can do if you do not approve of them. Hence, many people do not care to vote. Only one-third of the popular electorate voted during the last election. One-third did not represent the majority of the people. Most people became sick of the election and did not care who was elected. The system itself is not a healthy one.

The administrative, legislative and judicial bodies in American share equal power. The head of the administrative body is the President, and under him is his cabinet. The President is elected by the people, the cabinet is selected by the President. The legislative body is the Congress, which is divided into the Senate and the House of Representatives; both are elected by popular vote. A senator serves a term of 6 years. There are two senators for each state, or a total of 100 senators for the 50 states which constitute America. A congressman serves a term of 2 years. Each voting district with a population of 700,000 has one congressman who represents the people of his district. The budget and tax-related matters of the country have to be approved by Congress. In America, taxation depends on one's income. The President presents a budget to Congress every year, and Congress decides on tax-related matters depending on the budget. The budget planned by the President has to be approved by Congress to be effective.

Congress is actually an organ to govern the finances of the country. Matters such as treaties and warfare fall within the power of the President. However, owing to previous complications, the power of the President has become increasingly strong. Roosevelt wielded the strongest power as President. That was during the war. He decided on matters of war and the choice of the supreme commander. He was given unlimited power at the time. He was in office for 3 consecutive terms, which alarmed the people in the country who thought that if he could live forever, he might run the presidency for the rest of his life. A change was made accordingly to confine the duration of presidency to a maximum of two terms. During the Johnson administration, in order to protect American interests, Congress delegated power to President Johnson to dispatch armed forces to Vietnam. Johnson cooked up an incident by which he claimed that an American vessel was under attack, and he subsequently sent a strong military force into Vietnam. When his scheme was later exposed, Congress changed its mind and legislated that, though the President had the power to declare war, he could not dispatch armed forces

without the consent of Congress. During the Nixon administration, Nixon wielded great power too. He was fond of grandeur, for whenever he addressed an audience, he ordered that "Hail to the Chief" be played. Some people chided him as the "Imperial President," and he was subsequently impeached because of the Watergate incident. During the Watergate investigation, Nixon argued that he had special administrative privileges. Even though he resisted the investigation, it was later discovered that he had misused power. Everyone realized that there were problems regarding special administrative privileges. The latter could no longer be used as a weapon. Presently, the power of Congress has grown.

The judges of the Supreme Court are selected by the President. Though their tenure is permanent, the judges tend to show loyalty to the President who chose them and to their own party. The Supreme Court has the final say on the nature of the Constitution.

This is the so-called tripartite body, in which there exist checks and balances. Congress is basically a fine institutional system. However, as stated in the Constitution, the people have the freedom of petition. In this way, the various business organizations in America form their respective lobbies. Whenever a bill is about to be discussed, such as a raise in gasoline prices, oil companies will spend large sums of money to organize their lobbies in order to canvass support from senators. Therefore, senators are influenced by large corporations and so is Congress.

Of course, democracy does exist in some areas in American society. For example, the people have the right to "know" the Constitution, and taxpayers have the right to know what the government is doing. The private property of the President, senators and Supreme Court judges has to be disclosed, like everyone else, or they will not be elected. The impeachment of Nixon was certainly a complicated affair, but the American people are very proud that, after all, they forced him to resign. The Americans always consider the openness of their government as the source of the country's power, for it allows the people to supervise the government to a certain extent.

#### Student Life in America

There are about 25,000 public schools and 19 million students in America, incurring a total expenditure of some 144 billion dollars. About 45 percent of high school graduates go to college.

In the beginning, over half of America's schools were founded by missionaries. Their major objective was to train teachers, and the curriculum was primarily European in nature. By the 1920's, Dewey's education policy was being advocated. The emphasis was on parallel development of spirit



and knowledge. In the 1930's, European-style education returned to the forefront. It was not until 1957, when the Soviet Union sent up its first satellite, that the Department of Education felt the need for improvement, and emphasis was laid on scientific and technological knowledge and mathematics. In the 1960's, through the human rights laws, blacks and whites were integrated in school, giving the blacks, who were previously deprived of education for many years, an opportunity to get an education. Problems arose, however, owing to the lack of educational background among blacks. The standards in public schools declined. At the outbreak of the Vietnam war, the schools became a battleground for rallies and demonstrations by students who protested against the war, and the standards of education went down further as a result.

At the outset, teaching in America was a high-status profession, though the salary was meager. During the 1960's, amid various protests, teachers organized their own unions and demanded wage increases. Strikes took place among high school teachers, and the result was that their wages were sometimes higher than those of university professors. Their salaries now ranged from 13,000 to over 20,000 dollars, though their qualifications had gone down. Students despised their teachers, and their relationship became that of patrons and clients. Students demanded to be given what they wanted, claiming that their parents had paid for their being there. They demanded student government, control of the school curriculum, and that teachers not be tough in grading. The school system was in chaos. A lot of students were into drugs and were dealing such drugs. They became addicted to expensive drugs and, when the need arose, they would do anything to get the money needed. Drugs and delinquency were related, for drug addiction led to criminal offenses. One out of every nine teenage girls had a premarital pregnancy. In some of the worst neighborhoods in American cities, student violence against teachers became commonplace. For fear of violence, teachers were afraid to discipline students, and some schools kept police patrols to maintain law and order.

The situation has changed since the Vietnam war. Students now pay heed to learning, for they have experienced the crisis arising from the lack of an education. Today, the goal of learning among students is to make money. They want to study medicine or law, for these are the most profitable professions in America.

American universities are divided into state and private universities. Universities like Harvard and Yale are the best institutions, but tuition is very high. At Yale University, where I work, the tuition is 9,000 dollars per year. Sometimes, the father of a four-member family earns only 8,000 dollars per year. If I am to send my two sons to school, I need to have 18,000 dollars per year. How can I afford to do so? We have worried over this so much so that our hair has turned gray. There are ways, however. First, since I teach at Yale, my sons



can get a supplement of 1,500 dollars each from the university, no matter where they go for college. Second, they can secure loans from the bank. Tuition loans run up to 2,000 to 3,000 dollars per year, which can be paid off after graduation over a period of time. Third, the summer vacation in America is long (May to August). College and high school students work during the summer as servicemen or in construction or as menial laborers. Our sons are strong and healthy and they can earn 1,000 to 2,000 dollars each summer washing carpets and rugs for people. During the school year, they can work part-time on campus, which can also help pay for college. Working and studying hard for college is a fine tradition in America, whereas in China the tuition is free and the government even pays for recreation expenses.

### Increasing Social Welfare

Free competition in America is bound to produce inequality in income. The government in America controls about 20 percent of the country's wealth, but 30 percent lies in the hands of 1.6 percent of the population, and 40 percent among the rest of the country's population. Among its population of 200 million, America has 30 million people living below the poverty level (that is, an annual income of 6,000 dollars per household), and half of the latter are black.

In order to mitigate such contradictions, the country has continued to expand its social welfare program, which has become a major way to guarantee one's security. The annual budget of the Health and Education Department reaches 100 billion dollars, which exceeds the defense budget. The social welfare program is meant to help families without income and to resolve three main concerns--namely, child-rearing, medical expenses (the government pays for medical expenses for the poor), and food (food coupons can be obtained from the government).

The federal and state government pay equal halves for social welfare. Some poorer states pay less. In states such as Mississippi in the South, the monthly social welfare [payment] is 60 dollars, though living standards there are lower. In New York, it is 400 dollars per month. For a family of four without a father, a fixed sum of social welfare is allowed per month; the amount increases with the number of children. If the mother of such a family goes to work, her income will be deducted depending on the amount of social welfare she gets. The result is that the system encourages people not to work. And if the woman remarries, she can no longer collect social welfare. Hence, some couples get divorced in order to collect social welfare, though they maintain the same relationship as before. Not long ago, a "welfare queen" was known to have lived on social welfare all her life. The various ways by which she collected welfare enabled her to earn more money than some working people, and hence she earned the title of "welfare queen."

The average annual unemployment rate in America is around 5 percent, or about 10 million people. Of course, this figure is inaccurate, for some people have several jobs. Policemen in New York City work as cab drivers at night, and when they are laid off they can still earn income at night, even though they are classified as unemployed on paper.

Unemployed people can collect social welfare on a monthly basis for as long as 2 years. The added total from the federal government and one's company can amount to 90 percent of one's salary. Therefore, some people plan to become unemployed once every 2 years in order to collect welfare. This has become a way of life. When there is a recession, unemployed people tend to travel, for they have nothing else to do, and the tourist industry prospers. But the above situation applies to people with good unemployment benefits from rich companies, or temporary unemployment. If the unemployment rate exceeds 7 percent for a long time, it will cause a widespread recession.

9471

CSO: 4005

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'RENMIN RIBAO' EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON 17TH OAU SUMMIT

HK110758 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 80 p 6

[Editorial: "A Conference of Unity and Cooperation Between African Countries--Commenting on the 17th Summit Conference of the Organisation of African Unity"]

[Text] The 17th summit conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) has successfully concluded. The conference undertook wide-ranging discussions on current pressing political, economic and social problems in Africa and passed a series of resolutions in the spirit of unity, consultation and mutual understanding. This was a conference of unity and cooperation among African nations which was marked by remarkable success.

Over the past year, tremendous changes have taken place in Africa. The independence of Zimbabwe has set an inspiring example for the people of other Southern African countries in their struggle for national independence and freedom. It shows that the days of the colonialists and racists in Africa are numbered. The past year also saw closer solidarity and cooperation among the African states in the field of economic development. The holding of the African economic summit conference was a major effort on the part of the African countries to build Africa with their own strength.

Thus, the characteristic feature of this summit is that it dedicated itself to removing differences and promoting solidarity and cooperation with a view to safeguarding the security and peace of the continent, developing its economy and improving the livelihood of its people.

The conference passed a resolution on declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and firmly demanded that the big powers dismantle their bases and military facilities in the Indian Ocean. This reflects the African countries' aspirations to safeguard peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region and represents a valuable contribution to the cause of world peace.

To effectively resolve the danger to Africa's security and stability and stave off outside interference by collective strength, the conference passed resolutions on establishing an OAU political security council and an OAU defense force. Both will certainly boost the OAU's capability to defend the peace and security of the continent.

As at previous summits, a major item on the agenda of this conference was the elimination of South African racism and the complete liberation of the continent. The summit paid keen attention to the new situation arising from the independence of Zimbabwe. The victory of the Zimbabwean people has greatly encouraged the national liberation movements in Southern Africa. As a result, the Namibian people's struggle for national independence and the struggle of the black and other colored people in South Africa against repression have gained increasing momentum. The summit vehemently condemned the South African authorities for their massacre of black people and their latest armed invasion of Angola. To speed up Southern Africa's liberation, the summit passed five resolutions pledging further assistance to the national liberation movements there and calling for necessary actions to enforce the existing oil embargo and other sanctions against South Africa.

Another arduous task facing the African countries and people is to accelerate economic development and change the conditions of poverty and backwardness in Africa. The African continent has rich land and abundant resources and possesses favorable conditions for developing the national economy. But due to the long years of bondage and plunder under colonialism and imperialism, the national economic base of African countries is very weak. In the past few years, Western industrial countries have been shifting their economic crisis on to Africa. In addition to this, some areas have suffered grave natural calamities and the economic development of the African countries have experienced great difficulties. The summit called on the OAU members to strive to carry into effect "the economic charter for the 1990's" approved by the OAU economic summit not long ago. It also urged them to enhance intra-Africa economic cooperation and unite and struggle to build Africa into a prosperous and powerful continent.

The summit conference passed four resolutions on the Middle East and Afro-Arab cooperation which reaffirmed all-out support to the just struggle of the Palestinian people to win back their national rights, of which they have been deprived, particularly their right to return to their homeland, their right to self-determination and their right to build an independent sovereign state under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative--the Palestinian Liberation Organization--condemned Israel for sticking to its policy of occupying and semitizing Jerusalem and called on African and Arab countries to strive to find ways and means of advancing Afro-Arab cooperation.

The summit conference reached initial agreement on the questions of the Western Sahara and Chad, where longstanding differences are involved, in the spirit of African unity. This epitomizes the African countries' desire to seek a solution to differences and uphold African unity.

This summit proves that despite the disputes between some African countries, the main tide of the continent remains one of unity to carry on the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and foreign interference through to the end. We believe that the difficulties and differences now confronting the African countries are transient in nature. The series of documents and resolutions passed by this summit and the role the OAU has played and is playing in mediating intra-Africa conflicts and differences fully show that the African countries and people have the ability to preserve the peace and security of their continent, attain prosperity and contribute enormously to world peace, progress and development provided that they close their ranks and give full play to their solidarity and cooperation and free themselves of external interference.

CSO: 4005

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'RENMIN RIBAO' LOOKS AT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

HK300704 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 80 p 7

[Article by Guo Mingong (6753 2404 0501): "Industrial Development in India and the Difficulties"]

[Text] India is an agricultural country. However, today people no longer think of India as being an industrially backward country.

In New Delhi, the capital of India, the endless array of light industrial products for daily use in the shops are all national products of India itself. The majority of the vehicles coming and going in the streets are also manufactured in India. It was said that besides some textile industries, there were many daily necessities that India did not manufacture when it gained independence in 1947. Now, along with not importing ordinary consumer products, its degree of self-sufficiency in mechanical equipment amounts to 95 percent. Indian industry has already reached an initial scale and has formed into a relatively complete system including more than 40 departments such as iron and steel, machinery, chemical industry, coal, oil and so forth. They can produce many large-scale complete sets of equipment and space electronic products. Some machines and highly sophisticated products are exported not only to the Soviet Union and East Europe, but also to the United States, Britain, France and West Germany. India even accepts contracts from the Middle East and some Asian and African countries to build or assist in the construction of iron and steel factories, power stations, railways, residential housing and hospitals. The quantity of some Indian industrial products such as cotton yarn, three-wheeled motor vehicles and coal now ranks among the world's most advanced. And India's atomic energy industry ranks sixth in the world. Now, the "appearance of India" on the world economics stage has already aroused people's attention.

India is rich in natural resources such as coal, iron and manganese. Since independence, past governments have attached great importance to industrial development, and have laid the foundation for heavy industries, particularly in the mid-1950's when industrial development was speeded up. In importing



foreign advanced technology, India mainly purchases patents and runs co-operative enterprises with foreign companies but rarely imports complete sets of equipment. Hence, the standard of technology is raised and the development of the national manufacturing industry is speeded up. India also attaches great importance to training capable people in science and technology and carries out scientific research. Besides a state research institute of an advanced world level, there are more than 500 private research organizations in India.

As a matter of fact, India has also traversed a winding road in industrial development. After independence, the government implemented a "mixed economy" policy which stressed equal importance to both state and private enterprises, and development of heavy industry was given one-sided stress.

India has relied on foreign assistance and made a lot of investments in heavy industry since the Second Five-Year Plan (1956-1960). In this way, although India was successful in maintaining a relatively high rate of industrial development and rapidly established a modern industrial base, the irrational economic structure caused serious imbalance between industry and agriculture. Among the industries, development of the light industry, motive power industry and communications and transportation industry lagged behind other industries, thus hindering the gradual development of industry and the economy as a whole. Poverty, unemployment and the ceaselessly increasing gap between the rich and the poor became the three great "cancers" of India.

Since the mid-1970's, the Indian Government has realized the importance of developing agriculture and carried out relatively major adjustments in the national economy, increased investment in agriculture and greatly developed small-scale industries. Four consecutive years of good weather brought bumper harvests in India for 3 years, which improved the economy of India. The average annual rate of increase in Indian industry has returned to 6.8 percent for 4 consecutive years since the financial year 1975-76.

Despite certain achievements in Indian industry, many difficulties and problems exist. Apart from the imbalance among agriculture, light and heavy industries, energy is inadequate. Oil, coal and electricity cannot meet the demands for the development of industry as a whole. The cost of production of state enterprises is high and the utilization of capacity is low, causing losses all the year through. On the other hand, insufficient capital and ineffective turnover make production even more difficult. Indian industrial development is also hampered by the turbulent political situation and increasing number of workers' strikes and go-slows, which make development on the winding road more difficult. Factory and mine production accounts for 32.4 percent of the total production value of industry and agriculture in the whole national economy. India still has to go through a long and difficult course to fulfill the target of being a really big industrial country.

The Indian economy which had just taken a turn for the better for a few years has begun to fall into dire straits in the 1980's. At present, India is encountering great difficulties due to a decrease in agricultural production, stagnation in industry and a great increase of commodity prices. This is a great problem that faces the new government of Indira Gandhi.

CNO: 4005

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'BA YI' WARNS AGAINST PRC PRESSURE ON SRV

OW301003 Ba Yi Radio (Clandestine) in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Summary] "Around the time when Chairman Hua held talks with U.S. President Carter in Tokyo, some people clamored that our army would teach Vietnam another lesson.

"How should we assess such a situation? As the proverb says, 'Past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide for the future.' Facts prove that our army made many grave mistakes in launching the first attack against Vietnam. Should we follow the same old disastrous road?

"As Comrade Yang Dezhi recently said, our army advanced 40 km into Vietnam and suffered tens of thousands of casualties in 3 weeks." Owing to losses in the war, 3,446 million yuan had to be added to military spending in the 1979 state budget. Thus, the appropriations for the development of the national economy, especially those for agricultural development, were cut."

Vietnam has greatly strengthened its defense works. If we should "teach Vietnam another lessons and invade it again," we would suffer greater losses than last year.

(?During Chairman Hua's talks with U.S. President Carter in Tokyo, the United States promised to provide large-scale military aid for Thailand to exert pressure on Vietnam from the south and asked China to threaten Vietnam from the north.)

"In such circumstances, it is very dangerous to exert pressure on Vietnam. It will lead to war. In that case, it will not be Americans but our army commanders and fighters who will have to shed their blood and sacrifice their lives. Will that be beneficial to the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country?

"Comrade Chen Yun warned us by saying: We should keep coolheaded about the question of the Vietnam war. This is worth pondering."

CSO: 4005

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'BA YI RADIO' ASSAILS DENG XIAOPING'S FOREIGN POLICY

OW271044 Ba Yi Radio (Clandestine) in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Many mistakes have been made in foreign policy in the past few years. In the final analysis, the main reason for this is that the guiding principles in this regard are questionable. True, it is necessary for China, as a big independent Asian country, to maintain normal relations with the United States. But, how could we place the stress of our foreign policy on allying ourselves with the United States? How could we strengthen Sino-U.S. friendship at the expense of other countries and particularly by impairing our traditional friendship with our neighboring countries?

Our country's unbreakable friendship with Albania has broken up. We used to enjoy militant friendship cemented in blood with Vietnam, but China and Vietnam have now become sworn enemies. In a speech at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1959, Premier Zhou pointed out: If relations between a big and a small country are not good, the big country should bear the main responsibility. We have not yet been able to completely eliminate misunderstandings with North Korea owing to the fact that during the Cultural Revolution, the Korean Workers Party was denounced as the Korean Revisionist Party, Comrade Kim Il-song's statues in northeast China were destroyed and the Korean people were urged to overthrow him. In addition, a too rightist foreign policy pursued since the downfall of the gang of four is also a cause of this.

After the Cultural Revolution, Premier Zhou took the initiative of visiting Korea and offered an apology to Comrade Kim Il-song. Chairman Hua also visited Korea in 1978. At that time he made it clear that our country would not continue to implement the policy of Chairman Mao and the gang of four toward Korea. Sino-Korean relations then began to improve. If our government had not recently supported U.S. Asian policy and its military presence in Asia, it would have been quite possible for China and Korea to restore their fraternal relations to the status enjoyed before the Cultural Revolution.

However, when Vice Premier Deng visited the United States, he indicated to President Carter that China would support the permanent retention of two Korean governments--one in South Korea and the other in North Korea. When a rebellion took place in Kwangju, South Korea, Foreign Minister Huang Hua, in the name of our government, assured the U.S. State Department that North Korea would not avail itself of this opportunity to take extreme action. Thus, Sino-Korean relations have once again reached the brink of a crisis. To ease up the crisis, the NPC Standing Committee had to issue a statement supporting North Korea's demand for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

Ours is a big Asian country. It has rendered meritorious service to Korea in the past. However, when we assured the United States that the DPRK would not avail itself of an opportunity to take action against South Korea, we failed to respect the sovereignty of another country and actually interfered with Korea's internal affairs. As Mencius said, this amounts to "driving the fish into deep water and driving the little birds into the thickets." Sino-U.S. relations should be conditional and should accord with the immediate and long-term interests of our country. Our present foreign policy precisely attends to trifles to the neglect of essentials and seeks far and wide for what lies close at hand. This merits our serious consideration.

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### INCREASED PARTY LEADERSHIP IN NEWS REPORTING CALLED FOR

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 80 p 1

[Article by a commentator of TIANJIN RIBAO: "Strengthen the Party's Leadership in News Reporting Work"]

[Text] After the party's central task shifted to the socialist modernizations, how to further strengthen the party's leadership in news reporting to promote the better and faster progress of the Four Modernizations became an important question which party committees at all levels should study.

The party's news reporting work is a powerful political and ideological weapon which the party uses to propagandize, teach and organize the masses to struggle for the realization of the party's mission. Through the reports disseminated by the party press and broadcasting media, the masses of the people are informed about what our party advocates, the enormous achievements we have made in revolution and construction, the advanced thoughts and deeds of the heroic models who have emerged in revolution and construction, the new questions encountered in moving forward; and thus the masses are educated and encouraged to carry out the party's line, direction and policy more self-consciously, and to struggle hard to realize the party's mission. Just because the mass media has such an important function, our party has always stressed that "the entire party should run the press," "the masses run the press" and the improvement of news reporting should be a matter for the entire party and all the people. In the years of bitter fighting in the past, even when very busy, our party's leaders still always personally wrote commentaries and news reports. The party committee regards news reporting work very highly and it is an excellent tradition of our party that the entire party runs the press.

With the shift in the party work emphasis to socialist modernization, we face many new situations and new questions and must more broadly and deeply mobilize and organize the masses to study these new situations and resolve these new questions and self-consciously carry out the party's lines, directions, and policies. This objective situation demands that party committees at all levels make an effort to carry out the directions of "the



entire party runs the press" and "the masses run the press" to strengthen leadership of news reporting work conscientiously in order to suit the needs of the Four Modernizations. Party committees at all levels should make news reporting a part of the party committee agenda, give it more study and discussion and see that leadership comrades take responsibility and are put in charge. Simultaneously with the assignment of work, we should consider what reporting should be organized and what safeguards should be given in terms of organizational strength. In addition to mobilizing the masses to integrate the unit's activity and reporting, we also should select those comrades who support the party line, uphold principles, follow the correct work style, and have analytical ability and distribute them among agencies and offices at all levels to establish a certain number of full and parttime propaganda and news reporting personnel, so that their work will have a certain degree of stability; at the same time, they must be given safeguards. In addition, propaganda and reporting personnel should be given help, including help to study party directions and policies to report ideology clearly and select reporting topics; help to improve their ideological style and work style so that they can get deeply into the activity and closely link up with the masses; provide reporters with conditions to facilitate creativity so that they will conscientiously study the party's policies, understand the party's intentions, get a good grip on production and work situations, and also help reporters summarize from ideology, reporting work and work style so that they will constantly improve their reporting.

The party press is the ears, eyes, vocal chords and mouth of the party. Party committees at all levels should encourage and support the masses and propaganda workers and reporters to submit articles which reflect the situation to the party press so that the party press will carry out propaganda and reporting to the point. In addition to the need for propaganda workers to carry out investigations of the situation constantly, it is also necessary to rely on the masses and reporters to provide wide coverage of situations both good and bad, at all times. This is necessary in order to perform news reporting work well, and it is the duty of propaganda and reporting personnel.

Publishing criticism and self-criticism in the party press is good in order to correct wrong styles and overcome bad tendencies, improve our work, carry on the party's good traditions and work style as well as the customs of the new society. This is indispensable in raising the party's battle strength, mobilizing positive factors, developing a political situation of stability and unity and safeguarding the Four Modernizations. Party committees at all levels should enthusiastically support the masses, propaganda and reporting personnel and from concern for the Four Modernizations, seek truth from facts written critical reports for the party press especially reports which criticize deficiencies and errors in the system and units.

Most recently, Tianjin convened a news reporting work conference, and responsible comrades from the municipal committee made proposals to party committees at various levels on how to strengthen the leadership in news reporting work. If the party committees at various levels conscientiously carry these proposals out, a much better form will result and the progress of the Four Modernizations will be accelerated.

8226

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### ELECTION OF GOOD CADRES TO SERVE COUNTY GOVERNMENTS URGED

Guangdong NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 80 pp 1-2

[Article by Li Jianzhen, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress: "County-Level Direct Elections Are Very Important"]

[Text] The "Electoral Law for the PRC National People's Congress and Local People's Congresses," or "electoral law" for short, and the "Organic Law of the PRC Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments," or "organic law" for short, are two important laws adopted last year by the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress as a guarantee for developing the people's democratic system in our country. The two laws contain the PRC's positive and negative experiences in election and government organization, and important changes in our country's election system. The most noticeable change lies in the fact that the direct election of deputies to the people's congresses has been elevated from the commune and township levels to the county level; more candidates can now be nominated than the actual number of deputies to be elected, as distinguished from the past nomination of candidates, whose number could not exceed the actual number to be elected. For example, the number of candidates nominated to run for the people's congresses and government offices at the county and higher levels can now exceed the number to be elected. Furthermore, under the new "electoral law," the people have the right to supervise and recall the deputies to the people's congresses. This provision demonstrates that the people are the real masters of their own country, thus advancing our election system to a new stage of development.

Ours is a socialist country under the people's democratic dictatorship, a country in which the state power is vested in the National People's Congress and local people's congress at all levels, which can bring democratic centralism into full play. With our country entering a new period of history, the focus of its work is now being shifted to socialist modernization. We must practice political democracy as a guarantee for accomplishing socialist modernization. Comrade Hua Guofeng pointed out: "Without people's democracy, there will be no socialism and four modernizations." By means of

county-level direct elections, socialist democracy can be brought into full play, the people's right to participate in the management of state affairs can be truly guaranteed, the organs of state power at all levels can be strengthened, the blood and flesh relationship between the party and government on the one hand and the people on the other can be restored, and vast numbers of cadres will demonstrate greater enthusiasm than ever for carrying out the party's political and organizational line.

The county-level organs of state power occupy an important position in the local government system at all levels. Serving as the key link between the higher authorities and lower units, and between the people's communes and townships on the one hand and the provinces on the other, they can play a role of mainstay in implementing the party's policies for cities and countryside, because they can widely rally the masses behind the drive to promote production and construction in a manner appropriate to the local conditions. This is why we regard county-level elections as the groundwork for the entire election process. If county-level direct elections can be conducted without a hitch, the broad masses can directly elect candidates they trust to manage state affairs and to carry out the party's organizational line. County-level direct elections can also guarantee the appointment of politically reliable and professionally competent young and middle-age cadres to posts, so that they can strengthen and improve the work of the organs of state power and their efficiency and can play a significant role in accelerating economic development and raising the people's standard of living. As soon as conditions are ripe--for example, greater progress is supposed to be made in developing our economy and in raising the people's political and cultural levels--our country can take a step forward in extending the direct elections from the county to the provincial and national levels. Until that time, our election system needs to be further improved.

A special feature of our current elections that has captured the public's attention is the nomination of more candidates than the actual number to be elected, as distinguished from the past nomination of candidates, whose number could not exceed the actual number of deputies and government officials to be elected. During the old days, this old method once played a useful role. As the situation develops, it can no longer meet current needs. In other words, its continuation will not be approved by the masses. This is why the old nominating method has given way to the new one provided for in the new "electoral law." In this way, the voter will have a choice when casting his ballot, and he can choose the ones he likes most; some candidates are bound to win and others to lose as a result of the elections. This should be hailed as an important step in reforming our cadre system, and an important guarantee for the broad masses to supervise the leading cadres of the organs of state power and to force them to constantly rectify their workstyle, overcome bureaucratism, maintain close ties with the masses, and serve the people and the cause of the four modernizations wholeheartedly.

In September 1979, our province's first county-level direct elections were held in Guangdong's Gaoyao and Panyu counties and Jianmen Municipality on an experimental basis in order to gain some experience in this field. Last spring, a provincial election work conference was held in Guangdong to introduce the related experiences of its two counties and one municipality and of other fraternal counties and municipalities in other parts of the country, in accordance with the guidelines of the national county-level direct election conference. Since the conclusion of the conference, offices in charge of direct elections at county level have opened one after another in Guangzhou Municipality, Hainan Administrative District, and other prefectures, and they have held county-level direct elections in a few selected counties or municipalities since last March. So far, elections have taken place in 25 municipalities and counties throughout the province and will be successfully concluded, one after another sometime in June. As soon as the elections are over, efforts will be made to sum up the experiences. County-level direct elections are also expected to take place in various other municipalities and counties of our province as soon as the busy summer harvesting season is over, and they will be concluded by the end of this year. This is indeed a very difficult and important task that our province faces this year.

The broad masses have jubilantly welcomed the county-level direct elections taking place in our province and the new system for nominating candidates. They have hailed the "electoral law" and "organic law" as the "law of cherishing the people" and the "law of happiness," declaring that by electing deputies to the people's congresses this way, "the party and people's governments will be loved by the masses more than ever." When the elections were underway in various parts of the province, there was a high turnout at the polls; the masses were very active in recommending and nominating candidates. When the election took place in Panyu County, the majority of the masses and deputies to the county people's congress recommended that Comrade Huang Weining (7806 0251 1380), standing committee member of the county party committee and secretary of the party committee of the county's nitrogen fertilizer plant, who is known for his strong party character and fine workstyle, be nominated candidate for the head of the county government. When the "gang of four" was at the height of their power, he rebuffed the ultraleft line and turned a backward plant which had operated at a deficit year after year into a nationally known, advanced enterprise. When the returns on the election were available, he drew the greatest number of votes and was elected head of the Panyu county government. The masses jubilantly said: "Through this democratic election, we have elected a person we really trust." Some cadres who opposed the political line of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and practiced a bad workstyle and factionalism have been dumped by the masses during the elections that have taken place in other parts of the province. Certainly, whenever this form of direct election takes place, some candidates are bound to lose, because only the best can be elected to public office. We must adopt a correct attitude toward those good comrades who have lost their



bid for reelection. We also want to suggest that the party organizations do everything possible to provide them with jobs. This type of elections can be regarded as an overall and thorough evaluation of cadres. Facts show that political stability and unity have been further consolidated in areas where county-level direct elections have been successfully concluded. The reason is that, as a result of such elections, more competent leading groups have emerged and have taken steps to rectify the workstyle of cadres and strengthen ties between the party and the government on the one hand and the masses on the other. They have also stimulated the enthusiasm of cadres and people for socialism, and have spurred the development of production and other work. In view of this, it is wrong to consider this form of elections unnecessary and unimportant. Cadres who have entertained such thoughts to themselves must undergo ideological education until their erroneous ideas are corrected.

The key to the success of our current county-level direct elections lies in the efforts of the party and revolutionary committees at all levels to strengthen their leadership. The party committees at all levels must understand that our election work has been suspended for many years, under the disruptive influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and has not been resumed until the adoption of the new "electoral law." It stipulates that when county-level direct elections take place, more candidates can be nominated than the actual number to be elected, as distinguished from the past practice of nominating candidates, whose number could not exceed the actual number to be elected. This is a new form of elections with which we are not familiar. For this reason, party committees at all levels are urged to list this work as an important item on their agenda. Furthermore, principal leading cadres should be appointed to carry out this important task and to give full play to democracy and improve our legal system. Cadres must be organized to conscientiously study the "electoral law" and "organic law." Only in this way can they understand and enforce the laws, act according to the laws, defend the dignity of the laws, and struggle against their offenders. When the county-level direct elections are scheduled and the people's congresses are convened, they should strictly follow the relevant provisions of the laws. They must know that each candidate running for public office should receive the majority of votes before he can become a deputy to the people's congress or a member of its standing committee or a leading member of the people's government. We must educate cadres in the "electoral and organic laws" so that they will avoid rigging elections and simplifying and speeding up their process in violation of these laws.

We must vigorously, conscientiously, and extensively publicize the great significance of the county-level direct elections. Propaganda departments at all levels, newspapers, and radio and television stations should make the aforementioned laws known to every household and its members until they all understand their provisions well.

In conclusion, I want to say that the role of the local people's congresses can be greatly strengthened and the people's supervision of their local



governments at all levels can be more effective than ever through the holding of the county-level direct elections. The transfer of power from the local revolutionary committees to the local people's governments at all levels will also enable the local organs of state power at all levels to play an independent role in serving the people. As soon as the elections are over and the standing committees of municipal and county people's congresses are formed, they should make sure that the "organic law" is observed when they take steps to formulate new systems. Only in this way can they play an active role in developing work and function effectively. Governments at all levels should concentrate on streamlining their organizations and improving their efficiency and their relations with the masses. Only by doing so can they play a leading role in serving the demands of construction of the four modernizations.

9574

C80: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### DIRECT ELECTION TRIALS AT COUNTY LEVEL

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 80 p 1

[Article: "Zhejiang Province Will Launch Full Scale Election Work During the Second Half of the Year"]

[Text] From 28 to 30 June 1980, the Standing Committee of the Fifth Plenary Session of the Provincial People's Congress held its fourth conference in Hangzhou. The central items on the agenda of the conference were, hearing of the report on the broad-based trials for direct elections at county level, and discussion of issues concerning an all-out launching of electoral work by deployed units during the second half of the year.

After hearing the report on broad-based trials for direct elections at county level, the committee members pointed out: The province did relatively well in the electoral campaign trials of the 11 counties (districts) launched during the first half of the year and, with the experience obtained, prepared the conditions required for an all-out development of electoral work in the second half of the year. After the committee members affirmed the results of the electoral trials, and in accordance with the instructions of the Central Committee and with the plans of the Provincial People's Council, committee members earnestly discussed opinions on an all-out effort to launch electoral work in the second half of the year, and suggested struggling hard for the basic completion of the task of direct election by this winter or next spring. Based on the experience of the preliminary elections in the counties (districts), the committee members recognized that, in order to carry out electoral work effectively, we must do well in electoral propaganda work, organize cadres and the masses to earnestly study "The Way to Vote" and "The Way to Organize," and overcome the muddled notion which considers electoral work as "all right one way or the other" or "the same old thing," so that they can realize that direct elections at county level are a significant reform in the electoral system of our country, an important measure to improve and perfect the fundamental political system of the People's Congress of our country, and a significant event in the political life of the people throughout the province; the people are to establish the ideology of being the masters of the country and consciously exercise the right to manage the country by

themselves. We need to fully develop socialist democracy, firmly adhere to the mass line, respect the democratic rights of the constituency, feel free to let the masses nominate and recommend representative candidates and delegates, and not play on set formulas or established tunes. We must, upon the foundation of democratic development, proceed to centralize so that the elected people's representative and members of the leading group can truly and fully embody the voters' wishes. We have to reinforce party leadership and guarantee correct and consistent implementation of the electoral method. The two levels--county and commune--ought to practically list electoral work in the important orders of the day and grasp it well as an important matter. The chief leading comrades should grasp electoral work personally so that the overall arrangement of various tasks such as production and election will, through democratic election, bear effect on promoting production and boosting the four modernizations.

In order to strengthen the bond between the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress and the provincial people's representatives, and to broadly hear the opinions and demands of the masses, committee members discussed and formulated the "temporary means to strengthen the bond between the Standing Committee of Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress and the representatives of the Provincial People's Congress."

During the conference, committee members heard reports on price issues and rectification of the social order composed by the two inspection teams of Hangzhou and Lingao of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress. Committee members pointed out: It is very important to carry out inspection work well. We need to solve problems effectively and improve work by carrying out inspections. The committee also passed the "ideas on carrying out inspection seriously and effectively."

Chen Zuolin [7115 0155 7207], deputy governor of Zhejiang Province, explained the appointments of committee members, directors and some department heads to provincial people's governments to the fourth conference of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress and requested a deliberative session on the decisions. The committee members unanimously passed the appointments and the items concerning appointments to the Provincial Supreme Court and various local Intermediate People's Courts.

The committee members also passed the appointments of director and deputy director of the staff office of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress.

Liu Dan [0491 0030], deputy director of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, hosted the conference. Deputy directors of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, Xia Chi [1115 3000], Li Yuhau [0632 4245 5478], Li Lanyan [2621 5663 3508], Wang Chidong [3769 0796 2639], Zhu Zuxiang [2612 4371 4382] attended the conference.

Heads of the Provincial Supreme Court and Provincial People's Procuratorate and Provincial Personnel Bureau attended the conference as observers.

## PARTY AND STATE

### FAULTY IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY'S POLICIES EXPOSED

Guangdong NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 80 p 2

[Article by NANFANG RIBAO correspondent: "Continue To Eliminate the Ultra-left Trend of Thought"]

[Text] A training class was held recently by the Raoping County party committee for party members and cadres to study the "guiding principles" and to discuss problems of how to rectify the party's workstyle, further eliminate the influence of the ultraleft trend of thought, and overcome their wavering attitude in the implementation of the party's line and policies.

The training class was attended by 870 students, including standing committee members of the county party committee; responsible persons of various departments, offices, bureaus, companies, plants and mining enterprises under the direct control of the county people's government; standing committee members of the commune party committees; and secretaries of the party branches of the production brigades.

The county party committee held the training class with the primary aim of dispelling some doubts and misgivings on the part of some party members and cadres concerning the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies, and of overcoming their negative and even antagonistic attitude resulting from this implementation. The training class emphasized education in upholding the party's line and policies in the following three ways:

First, the students were guided to review existing problems in the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies and to raise their awareness of the need for all party members to take a political stand consistent with that of the Party Central Committee. Early last year, members of the Lianrao commune were highly concerned with a runaway economic trend in which commune members were preoccupied with household sideline production, thus affecting the development of the collective economy. Later, the committee adopted some restrictive measures to counter this trend. But

ironically, similar corrective measures were not taken by the committee when a few production teams turned over the operations of tractors, food processing plants, and cooperative medical clinics to private interests, in violation of the party's rural economic policy. This act of vacillation in the implementation of the party's policies was described by the comrades at the training class as a reflection of loose political discipline and the fact that the party's workstyle needs to be rectified. In a review of the implementation of the two central agricultural documents, some comrades discussed problems caused by the adoption of measures to restrict the production of rural commodities, in violation of the right of self-determination granted to the production teams, and to prevent a selected number of peasants from becoming rich ahead of others. At the training class, they pointed out that this indicated that the pernicious influence of the ultra-left line remains to be eliminated. Many comrades maintained that only by eliminating the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line can we firmly carry out the party's line and policies.

Second a review of practical experiences over the past year showed that only by upholding the dialectical-materialist ideological line and by adapting the party's line, principles, and policies to the specific needs of local units can we do a good job in all fields of endeavor. In this connection, Huang Yiwen [7806 0044 2429], secretary of the Fushan commune, said: "In the past, I committed mistakes in operating factories and sideline production units without upholding the correct ideological line and surveying everything from the realistic points of view. Early last year, I was invited to a county-level discussion on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth. Following my return from the discussion meeting, I led my party committee members in carrying out investigations and study. On the basis of investigations, we decided to take advantage of local natural resources to open some snake farms and flour mills. So far, we have achieved success in these two fields of production. Products from our snake farms and flour mills have made their appearance on the markets at home and abroad. Last year, our commune also reaped bumper harvests of food grains and industrial crops." In conclusion, he said: "Different ideological lines will have different impacts on the same production plan. It is important for us to uphold the ideological line of seeking truth from facts."

Third, only by upholding the party character and eliminating factionalism can leading groups at all levels achieve unity in the implementation of the party's line and policies. Zhu Shuiniu [2612 3055 3663], secretary of the Dongjie commune party committee, once practiced factionalism, thus adversely affecting the unity of the party committee members. His commune could not make progress in all fields of work, and its party committee members could not achieve unity until he took the initiative to criticize himself for practicing factionalism and to emphasize the party character and unity in the presence of other comrades on the committee. In a review of his personal experience, he said: "Every leading cadre should act as a model of unity. Only in this way can he induce the revolutionary ranks to achieve unity and do a good job in all fields of work."



## PARTY AND STATE

### HANGZHOU DEMOCRATIC PARTIES CONTRIBUTE TO MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

OW251103 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT  
25 Jul 80

[Summary] "According to our sources, democratic parties in Hangzhou Municipality have worked actively under the leadership of the Communist Party. They have mobilized their members to contribute to the program of the four modernizations and the unification of the motherland.

"Since the smashing of the 'gang of four,' the members of various democratic parties have shown much greater enthusiasm to work for the four modernizations. Last year, over 80 democratic party members were cited as special-grade advanced workers. This accounted for about one-third of the democratic party members working on various fronts."

An example was (Doig Jianshun), a member of the China Democratic National Construction Association, who worked as an engineer of the Hangzhou Municipal Chemical Engineering Research Institute. He was cited as an advanced worker on the scientific and technological front in recognition of his achievement in translating a large volume of valuable literature on chemical engineering.

"In addition, democratic parties in Hangzhou Municipality have held meetings from time to time to discuss work and offer reasonable suggestions in various specialized fields. Through these meetings, advanced experiences have also been summed up and popularized."

For instance, some members of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, who are practitioners of traditional Chinese medicine, offered some 70 suggestions within the short time of 2 months. These suggestions are being studied by the departments concerned.

"Since the NPC Standing Committee issued the message to compatriots in Taiwan, democratic parties in Hangzhou Municipality have actively encouraged their members to increase contacts with relatives and friends living abroad. They have mobilized their members to write letters to overseas relatives and friends or to write articles for publications

abroad promoting the achievements in construction at home in the beautiful motherland. These letters and articles also publicize the principles and policies of the Communist Party and urge the Kuomintang military and administrative personnel in Taiwan to form a clear understanding of the general trend and to strive for the early return of Taiwan to the motherland."

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### REPORT ON TIANJIN GOVERNMENT WORK AT PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 80 pp 1-3

[Report on Government Work by Chen Weida [7115 0251 6671] at the First Session of the Ninth Tianjin Municipal People's Congress on 23 Jun 1980]

[Text] Fellow Deputies!

I have been entrusted by the Municipal Revolutionary Committee to report to the First Session of the Ninth Municipal People's Congress on the work of the government for your deliberation and examination.

#### Main Work and Fundamental Changes in the Past 2 Years

It has been 2 years and 6 months since the convention of the Eighth Municipal People's Congress in December 1977. During this time, we have successfully concluded our mass movement of exposing and criticizing Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Acting in accordance with the spirit of the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, we have taken timely action in shifting the focus of work to socialist modernization and, thanks to the common efforts of the people in the municipality, we are now initially prepared to march toward this goal. Fundamental changes have occurred in Tianjin.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, the former responsible person in Tianjin Municipality joined the two counter-revolutionary and conspiratory groups headed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and faithfully pushed the ultraleftist line. Tianjin thus became an important operation base for them to usurp party and state leadership and he himself became the Tianjin agent of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in an all-out sabotage of socialist undertakings in the municipality. When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were on the rampage, their Tianjin agents recklessly opposed Premier Zhou and the other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. In the so-called counterattack against the "rightist wind of reversing just verdicts," they were among the first to attack and vilify Comrade Deng Xiaoping by name. They closely collaborated with Jiang Qing, and created the so-called typical example of revolution in

the superstructure. In "evaluating the legalists and criticizing the Confucians," they were actually using history for insinuating purposes. They took the lead in a nationwide movement to criticize prime ministers and the Duke of Zhou, in lauding the empresses, and in playing up Jiang Qing in creating counter-revolutionary public opinion for the "gang of four's" usurpation of the supreme party and state leadership. In the name of "catching renegades" and "special agents," they persecuted a large number of cadres, and their misdeeds spread from Tianjin to the whole country. They slandered the members of the former Municipal Committee and the former Municipal People's Committee as the "general agents of all reactionaries in Tianjin," and many of these comrades were branded as members of a "counter-revolutionary revisionist clique." Some of them were even accused as members of the sinister "16 May" Corp in Tianjin. Because of Lin Biao, the "gang of four," and their Tianjin agents, numerous people were unjustly, falsely and wrongly charged or sentenced, and a large number of other cadres were implicated. Many workers, peasants, intellectuals and patriotic personages were also attacked and persecuted. Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their Tianjin agents wrought serious havoc on our scientific, educational and cultural undertakings. They abolished many scientific research organizations and cultural groups, and there were no high schools for 8 long years, resulting in great loss to the younger generation. There is now the problem with successors for those now engaged in construction. These people opposed the four modernizations, disrupted the development of social productive forces, sabotaged our earthquake relief work and brought serious damage to our national economy and great misery to our people.

After the downfall of the "gang of four," the Tianjin agents of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" still resisted the Party Central Committee's line by "keeping the lid closed" and suppressing the masses. This caused great indignation among the people who, therefore, carried out struggles with them in various forms. In June 1978, the Party Central Committee decided to dismiss the Tianjin agents of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" from all posts inside and outside the Party, and to reorganize and strengthen the party and government leading bodies in Tianjin. This was an important turning point in the political and economic life of Tianjin. Acting in accordance with the spirit of the Party Central Committee directives, we intensified the mass struggle to expose and criticize their crimes, and won a decisive victory by the end of 1978. Since January 1979, we have firmly implemented the political and ideological lines of the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee and the policy of "emancipating the mind, starting up the machine, seeking truth from facts, uniting and looking forward," and shifted the focus of all municipal work to socialist modernization. This is a strategic change of great significance. Later, the

"eight-character policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement" introduced by the Party Central Committee and the State Council, set the goal for the first phase of the strategic shift. We, accordingly, concentrated our efforts on the readjustment of the national economy and launched an extensive campaign to increase production and practice economy. In the past 2 years, we have conscientiously implemented the party's lines and a series of principles and policies, and an atmosphere of unity and stability with great political vitality have prevailed. We have also restored and developed our economy and paved the way for the healthy growth of science, education, culture and other undertakings.

Politically, we have intensified the struggle of exposure and criticism to wipe out the counter-revolutionary political influence of Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their Tianjin agents. In the light of realities on various fronts, the broad masses of cadres and people exposed and criticized their crimes in distorting and adulterating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, their various counter-revolutionary fallacies and their ultraleft line, and thus clarified the cardinal issue of right and wrong for the line. Through the mass struggle to expose, criticize and investigate, we have basically clarified the situation concerning people and affairs connected with the counter-revolutionary conspiracy of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and duly dealt with the "smash, grab and loot" elements who had committed monstrous crimes. We have also followed the party's established line in educating and saving a number of comrades who had erred, (some of them seriously). Now, the leadership at every level of the municipality is in the hands of the people's trusted cadres. This insured our success in various tasks in the past 2 years.

We have rehabilitated a large number of people who were unjustly, falsely and wrongly charged or sentenced, and implemented various party policies extensively. After reviewing many cases of miscarriage of justice, we have rehabilitated and exonerated the overwhelming majority of these victims. The vast majority of problems involving cadres, workers, peasants, intellectuals and neighborhood residents have also been solved, and the political issues of right or wrong have been clarified. Practice has proved that before the Great Cultural Revolution, the leaderships of the Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal People's Committee had been correct all along, because they all firmly upheld Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and implemented the Party Central Committee's lines. The leaders led the people of the municipality in socialist revolution and construction and achieved great success in these undertakings. The overwhelming majority of cadres were good or relatively good. All the false accusations made by Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their Tianjin agents against the former Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal People's Committee must be totally rejected. The policies concerning the cadres, intellectuals, the nationalities, religion, overseas Chinese affairs, the former industrialists and businessmen, and former Kuomintang personnel who had come over to our side--all trampled underfoot by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the Great Cultural Revolution--are now gradually implemented. The work of



of removing the rightists' labels from those designated as such has been basically completed, and most of those who were wrongly classified have been rehabilitated. The work of changing the status of those landlords and rich peasants who have for a long time worked as law-abiding people has been concluded. In accordance with the spirit of the Fifth Plenum, we have stepped up our efforts in solving the problem of the cadres and people who were involved in the miscarriage of justice against Comrade Liu Shaoqi.

We have carried out discussions on the criterion of truth. In the discussions, we stressed the need to study the new situation and to solve new problems in coordination with the study of the party's political line and the series of party principles and policies; with the criticism of the ultraleftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four"; with the summing up of historical experiences; and in the light of realities in ideology and work. These discussions have helped to emancipate the minds of the broad masses of cadres and people, to break the mental chains fastened on them by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and to revive the dialectical-materialistic ideological line of seeking truth from facts, of proceeding from reality in everything and of linking theory with practice which was advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong. This was the most important factor in setting things right after smashing the "gang of four."

We have firmly carried out education on the four basic principles, and constantly eliminated interference from the "left" and the right in doubting and negating the resolutions of the Third Plenum and deviating or opposing the four basic principles. In September and October, a handful of remnants of the "gang of four" created disturbances, while some criminal offenders took the opportunity to disrupt social order by creating incidents. Criminal activities increased as a result. We conducted a citywide program of education on upholding the four basic principles and on strictly distinguishing between and correctly handling the two different types of contradictions. In dealing with the majority of people who had been influenced by the erroneous ideological trend, we mainly adopted the method of persuasion and education. We also criticized anarchism, ultra-individualism and bourgeois liberalization as a means of beating back the "leftist" and rightist ideological trend. In April 1979, the Municipal Revolutionary Committee issued a "Notice," and after October of the same year, concentrated our forces in attacking the criminal elements who had seriously disrupted social peace. By this means, we strengthened the socialist legal system, protected the lives and properties of the people, and preserved the normal social order.

We have carried out direct elections at the district and county levels, and developed the people's democracy. In August 1979, experiments were carried out first in Wuqing County and Nankai District, and later extended to other localities. By the middle of May 1980, elections for members of the standing committees of the people's committees in all districts and

counties of the municipality, in the people's government, and in the communes (townships) were successfully completed. Mass participation in the management of state affairs and socialist democracy were further developed, the socialist legal system was gradually improved, and the style of work known as the mass line was restored in state organs at all levels including the basic levels. This marked an important change in the political life of people in the municipality.

We have done a lot of work on the political and ideological fronts in the past 2 years and won great success. We have completely removed the source of long upheaval and basically changed the abnormal situation of "10,000 horses standing muted" which was prevalent during the rampage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." We have succeeded in creating a lively political atmosphere of initial political unity and stability, which paves the way for the strategic shift to the four modernizations.

In the economic sphere, industrial and agricultural production recovered and developed in 1978 after liquidating the ultra-leftist line pushing by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Since 1979, we have made allout efforts in implementing the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement and various party and government policies. The situation of national economic imbalance in the municipality has begun to improve, and the restructuring of the economic management and other systems has begun, while the business management of enterprises has been consolidated and strengthened. The national economy in the municipality is continuing to develop.

In 1979, our total industrial output value was 17.5 billion yuan, a 9.4 percent increase over 1978, and the state plan was overfulfilled. There are mainly three causes for the change in our industrial production. First, we adopted resolute and strong measures to accelerate the development of the light and textile industries. In the second half of 1979, the growth of light and textile industries was 19 percent over the same period of 1978, and 11 percent over the growth speed of heavy industry. The state plans for various main items of industrial products for daily use were overfulfilled. The production of washable cotton and knitwear articles, yarns, bicycles, wrist watches, sewing machines, TV sets and so forth also increased by a wide margin. The quality of our products which has been poor, and the varieties, which have been outdated for a long time have begun to improve. The quality of many products has reached new levels, and some of them have even won gold medals or silver medals for their fine quality. Secondly, our heavy industry has provided better service for agriculture and light industry, and has undergone new developments in improving quality, increasing varieties and specifications, and in producing durable products required by the society. Various trades, such as metallurgy, chemical industry, machinery industry, defense industry and power industry have made great efforts in supporting agriculture, and light and textile industries. The transportation and communications departments also fulfilled or overfulfilled state plans.

Thirdly, the industrial and transportation-communications departments also won great success in reducing energy consumption. In 1979, the municipality saved 445,000 tons of coal, 56,000 tons of petroleum, and 175 million units of electricity. This shows the increased economic results in the industrial and transportation-communications departments and the more realistic speed of industrial growth.

In agricultural production, we attended to two major matters in accordance with the two documents on agriculture adopted by the Third Plenum: First, the resolute liquidation of the pernicious influence of the ultra-leftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in order to earnestly implement the various rural policies of the party; and second, the raise of procurement prices for 18 main agricultural and sideline products which has greatly aroused the peasants' enthusiasm. At the same time, we adopted technical measures for increasing agricultural output, granted reduction of, or exemption from tax for some commune- and production brigade-run enterprises, thus helping to increase their income. The weather was fairly good, and we had a bumper harvest. In 1979, the total agricultural output value in the municipality reached 1.35 billion yuan, a 20.6 percent increase over 1978, and the speed of increase was higher than that of industry. The total grain output reached 2.77 billion jin, more than 50 percent over 1978. The output of edible oil increased by 50 percent and reached an all time high. The production of vegetables, meat, eggs, poultry, milk and other nonstaple food also increased by a fairly wide margin. The total output value of agricultural sideline products was 750 million yuan, an increase of 23.5 percent over 1978. The state farms affiliated to the municipality have restructured their management and formed a general company of joint enterprises for experiment in a "dragon" of farming, industry and commerce. The adoption of a correct distribution policy yielded good economic results, and the profit was greatly increased. The total output value increased by 25 percent over 1978. The peasants are now in high spirits, and the rural economy has become increasingly enlivened. This is of great significance to unity and stability and to the development of national economy.

In 1979, 1.88 billion yuan was invested in capital construction and the value of new fixed assets made available by the capital construction departments was 1.38 billion yuan, a 14.2 percent increase over 1978. The residential buildings completed had a total floorspace of 3.26 million square meters, including 2.06 million meters of newly built houses. This was an increase of 140 percent over 1978 and the highest record in local history. The construction enterprises generally provided the best engineering features, and the workmanship showed great improvement.

In finance and trade, 1979 witnessed a new breakthrough in foreign trade with 1.53 billion yuan's worth of commodities procured for export, an increase of 36.5 percent over 1978. The total value of goods exported out of Tianjin was 1.22 billion dollars, an increase of 41.2 percent over 1978. There was also increases in the processing of customers' materials and in

compensatory trade. Revenue from tourism, port services and other nontrade sources in foreign exchange amounted to the equivalent of 11 million dollars, an increase of 79 percent over 1978. In domestic trade, the total value of procured goods in the municipality amounted to 5.72 billion yuan in 1979. The urban and rural markets were stable, and the total retail sales value of social commodities was 3.08 billion yuan, a 12.3 percent increase over 1978. Warehouse trade and rural fairs were brisk with large increases in the varieties and quantities of commodities. Revenues in 1979 amounted to 3.62 billion yuan, and was higher than that of 1978, although a comparison is not possible because of such factors as price adjustments, changes of enterprise affiliations, taxes and interests.

The work of family planning was strengthened. In 1979, the natural growth rate of the municipal population was below that 1978 by 0.56 percent.

Our economic situation has developed fairly well since the beginning of 1980. From January to May, the total industrial output value was 8.06 billion yuan, a 17.1 percent increase over the same period of 1979 and the expected increase for the whole year can be more than 8 percent. The quality of products has shown new improvement. The total value of commodities purchased by the municipal commercial departments (including commodities for foreign trade) was 3.25 billion yuan, an increase of 18.3 percent over 1979. The total retail sales value was 13.8 percent over that of the same period in 1979. Our foreign trade continues to develop and the value of goods procured for this purpose was 44.6 percent over that of the same period in 1979. In agriculture, spring sowing was completed in time, and afforestation was more than in the same period of last year. Animal husbandry also developed, and the breeding of sheep, rabbits and other grazing animals were fairly rapid. Revenue was also good, because increased production was accompanied by increased income. From January to May, local revenue amounted to 1.64 billion yuan, an 18.6 percent increase over the same period in 1979, and this speed of increase was higher than that of industrial production. The net amount of currency withdrawn from circulation was 94 million yuan, an increase of nearly 140 percent over the same period of 1979.

After readjustment, scientific, educational and cultural undertakings are progressing along the correct path. In 1979, the municipality received awards for 142 scientific and technological achievements. We have newly built the Tianjin Municipal Scientific Academy, the Social Science Academy and the Agro-scientific Academy, and reactivated or set up the scientific and technical associations, the League of Social Science Workers, the League of Writers and various associations and institutes, besides organizing academic exchange and research, and other creative activities. We also set up a number of key secondary and elementary schools and some branch universities. In schools of various grades, the normal order with teaching as the main concern has been restored and the quality of education has shown new improvement. In 1979, the total number of students in the institutes of higher learning (including the branch institutes) in the municipality reached some 28,000, and these institutes have basically



returned to the same level as they were in 1965. There are also more than 30,000 people attending the TV and radio universities, the radio-correspondence universities, and the "21 July" universities. Secondary vocational education has also been rapidly restored. By the end of 1979, there were 58 such schools with some 25,600 students attending. Sparetime education has been restored and developed too. On the literary and art front, a large number of good and fairly good works have been produced and many good shows have been staged. Some of them have won the first and second national prizes. The press, radio, television and the publication business have all contributed to the propagation of the party's lines, principles and policies, besides fostering fine socialist morality and ethics, popularizing scientific and technological knowledge, and enriching people's cultural life. After some initial consolidation, the public health and medical works have shown improvements and medical work style has been reformed. Athletic workers and the broad masses of sportsmen are making rapid progress. In soccer, table tennis, volley ball and other tournaments, we have also shown great achievements. Cultural and sports activities are further developing on a mass scale.

People's living conditions have been improved on the basis of developed production. The prolonged sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" brought our national economy to the brink of collapse, and many things which should be done for the people have been long overdue. This is a very serious social problem created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Moreover, a violent earthquake in 1976 added to the people's misery. In the past 2 years, we made great efforts to solve the people's urgent problems, as far as our financial and material resources permitted. We built new houses totaling some 2.92 million square meters; and added or expanded the premises for elementary and secondary schools, hospital beds and the commercial network. Facilities for water drainage and supply in the municipality have also been improved. In 1979, thanks to our increased production, we provided jobs to more than 28,000 young people in the city. This was the best annual record since liberation in providing employment to people. Because of the development of agricultural production in 1979, the peasants' income from the collectives averaged 145 yuan, an increase of 18 yuan over 1978. Supplemented by their extra income family sideline occupation, this regular income has markedly improved the peasants' livelihood. In 1979, industrial and commercial enterprises adopted the system of offering rewards. Readjustment of wages for some workers and staff members and the reclassification of wages for the suburb and county areas are now in progress. Despite the large number of additional people employed, the annual wages for the workers and staff members of collectively owned enterprises still averaged 780 yuan in 1979, an increase over 1978. The saving deposits of people in the urban and rural areas in 1978 showed an increase of 175 million yuan, or 43.5 percent over 1978. Last year, the market prices of eight main nonstaple food items were increased. After giving the workers and staff members some subsidy, we have strengthened our price control over the confusion with some commodities. An allout investigation on prices has helped maintain the basic stability of market prices.



Certain success has been achieved in civil administration, neighborhood work, militia work, civil air defense, and environmental protection after great efforts on our part.

Despite the great success in our work during the past 2 years, we are still far short of what the people require. The broad masses expect to see greater and quicker improvements, and they certainly have legitimate reasons for this. However, the aftermath of the 10-year disruption by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the grave disaster of the earthquake cannot be ended within a short period. At present, we are confronted with many serious problems in economic construction, particularly the problem of housing shortage because of the heldup urban construction program. Although we have built a number of new houses, housing facilities are still far short of people's requirement. The city traffic is congested, while municipal public utility and other services for commerce and people's livelihood are seriously inadequate. Our postal and telecommunications are backward, adversely affecting the development of production, our foreign trade and our contacts with abroad. The internal ratios of industry are still irrational, the supply of energy is tight, and the building material industry is far from adequate for the demand. Management in many enterprises is backward and we are still behind our fraternal provinces and municipalities in the economic and technological indexes. Agricultural production is unstable and the structure of agriculture is irrational. Our policy of rural economy has not been properly implemented, and great efforts are still required to help the suburb and county areas supply nonstaple food to the cities in greater quantities and more diversified varieties. The city population is increasing too rapidly, and the task of providing jobs to the young people is a very arduous one. Our undertakings in science, education, culture and public health are quite inadequate for the four modernizations, and our export and tourism lack a solid foundation. City administration is still backward as shown by the many problems with the city appearance, tree-planting, water supply and drainage, environment protection and so forth. The main cause of all these problems is that there has been inadequate assessment on the part of our leadership of the extent of damage brought about by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the earthquake. We have also failed to carry out thoroughgoing investigations and to work out comprehensive plans for our work, thus leading to certain waste. The structure of the leading organs at the municipal level is far from ideal. Without clearly defined job responsibility, there have been constant bickerings, procrastination in work, and a low work efficiency, in addition to some elements of bureaucracy and decentralism. Some cadres with unhealthy tendencies have even abused their authorities. Great efforts are required for the solution of these problems.

Fellow Deputies! For more than 2 years, the developments in the municipality have clearly shown that the lines, principles and policies of the Party Central Committee are entirely correct and that our party can certainly lead us in accomplishing socialist modernization. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, we must unwaveringly and with

full confidence implement our party's political, ideological and organizational lines, firmly rely on the 7 million-strong industrious, courageous and intelligent people of the municipality, remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, overcome the difficulties and continue to advance.

### Strive for the Four Modernizations with One Heart and One Mind and Work Hard to Build a New Tianjin

The Party Central Committee pointed out that in the 1980's we must do three big jobs: First, oppose hegemonism and preserve world peace in our international affairs; second, work for the return of Taiwan in order to achieve the unification of the motherland; and third, strive for the four modernizations. The core of these three big jobs is modernization, which, in a nutshell, means economic construction. The 1980's will be a decisive decade, and in striving for the four modernizations, we cannot afford to lose a single day if we want to win a decisive victory. Our Tianjin is an old coastal industrial city with a long history. It is an important trade port as well as a communications center. It has fairly rich natural resources including petroleum, maritime and geothermal resources, and the combined areas of the suburbs, counties and countryside amount to more than 11,000 square kilometers. We should, therefore, contribute a greater share to the state in the great march toward the goal of four modernizations.

The Party Central Committee and the State Council have shown great concern for Tianjin people. After smashing the "gang of four," Comrades Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping and other central committee leading comrades have paid many inspection visits to this place and given us important directions which provided a clear orientation for our work. The task for all people in the municipality during this new socialist historical period is to carry out the Party Central Committee's lines, principles and policies in the light of realities in Tianjin, and to work hard with one heart and one mind as pioneers in order to build Tianjin into a modern industrial base, and a new industrially and agriculturally prosperous, civilized clean and beautiful socialist city.

In the next several years, our main task is to unswervingly and realistically continue the implementation of the eight-character policy for the readjustment of our national economy in order that the serious imbalance of our national economy caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" can be further remedied; the chaos in the spheres of production, capital construction, circulation and distribution can be more rapidly eliminated; and the management of economy and the enterprises can be further improved. We should also pay great attention to the building of residential houses and provide more facilities for daily living and municipal administration in order to heal the wounds left by the earthquake as soon as possible and to raise the people's standard of living. This is the most basic preparation needed for developing the municipality's national economy hereafter.

To do a good job in readjustment and to develop our national economy in a steady and sustained way, we should avoid overcommitting ourselves and adopt the policy of developing our strong points, protecting competitions and promoting unity. We must continue to criticize the ultra-leftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and get rid of the ideas of any self-sufficient and self-contained system, and the "large and all-inclusive," "small and all-inclusive" ideas which are based on a natural economy among the small producers. In planning, constructing, improving livelihood and in doing anything at all, we must proceed from reality and do what we are capable of doing. Guided by the state's unified plan, we should fully utilize our own favorable conditions and actively develop those economic undertakings requiring only small investments but yielding quick results. Provided the predominance of the socialist public ownership is preserved, we should vigorously develop socialist commodity production and commodity circulation, utilize the role of the law of value, and through competitions, encourage the enterprises to streamline their business operation, lower their production costs, improve the quality of their products, and supply more low-price and good quality commodities to the society. For their mutual benefits, different areas and departments, and the two different systems of ownership should contribute their own individual strong points to form a joint enterprise or corporation so that their limited funds and resources can be pooled together and used on the construction projects needed by the state and the people. After all, we must observe the objective laws, and be more economy-conscious so as to bring about an initial change to our municipality in 5 years and a big change in 10 years.

#### (I) Readjust, Develop Strong Points, Accelerate Industrial Development

In the readjustment of industry, we must first adopt effective measures to speed up the development of light and textile industries. In the next several years, we should strive for a 10 percent or even higher, progressive annual increase of output in the light and textile industries. We should actively develop our cotton textile, woolen textile, knitwear and other industries for which a fairly good foundation has already been laid. We should also make every effort to develop the production of silk and flax knitweaves. At the same time, based on market demands at home and abroad, we should develop those trades producing machines, electric appliances and chemicals for daily use, and the production of foodstuff, garments, rugs, leather articles, handicraft articles for daily use and the traditional products, as our key projects. We should also upgrade and increase our products. We must, however, not neglect the low-grade productions and small commodities in market demand. There should also be a large increase in the production of wrist watches, bicycles, sewing machines, television sets and so forth. The pharmaceutical industry should endeavor to improve the quality of their products and increase the varieties to suit the development of medical and public health undertakings. We should continue to implement the principle of six priorities, namely, priority arrangements for the supply of raw and semi-finished materials, fuel and electricity; priority arrangements for measures to tap potentials and renovate and transform



equipment; priority arrangements for capital construction; priority arrangements for bank loans; priority arrangements for foreign exchange and the import of technology; and priority arrangements for transportation and communications. To develop light textile industries more rapidly, we should solve the problem of raw and semi-finished materials in good time. We should pay attention to the practice of economy, the use of substitutes, comprehensive utilization, zone cooperation, regional amalgamation, supporting import with export, processing customer's materials, and setting up bases for raw and semi-finished materials. The Petro-chemical Fiber Plant should be completed and commissioned on schedule. The production capacity of the light and textile industries should be increased by using supplementary labor, increasing workshifts, and adopting the form of joint district, county and commune operation.

In industrial adjustment, we must pay special attention to such weak links as fuel, electric power, transportation and communications. The problem of energy resource is the most important one in the national economy. Unless this problem is solved, nothing can be accomplished at all. In solving this problem, we should open new sources as well as practice economy. In the immediate future, however, greater stress should be laid on the practice of economy. Energy conservation should be regarded as an important measure of even greater significance than any direct increase of production. We must use energy conservation as the principal means of technical transformation of the whole industry, the renovation of equipment and the restructuring of the economic structure. This should be an important policy in our economic construction. To improve the energy control system, we have to popularize the new techniques of energy conservation, reduce energy consumption in production and raise the rate of energy utilization. In 1980, we have to reduce oil consumption by 10 percent, reduce coal consumption by 3 percent. We have to implement the policy of using mainly coal, and within the next 2 or 3 years, oil-burning boilers should all be converted to coal-burning boilers, conditions permitting. We should also pay attention to the supply of heating and gas, popularize the use of small gas stoves, and gradually develop the system of a centralized source for the supply of heat and gas. Geothermo resources should be rationally utilized. In the suburb and county areas, the use of marsh gas should be encouraged. It is necessary to open more sources of electricity and quickly provide facilities for transmitting and transforming electricity. If necessary, power generating plants should be remodeled or expanded to increase their power supply capacity and to make better use of residual heat for generating electricity. Prospecting and mining in the Dagang and Bohai oilfields should be actively supported. The main job now is to determine the geological deposits. As for transportation and communications, support should be given to the expansion of the Tianjin New Harbor so as to greatly increase the volume of port traffic. Railway, highway, inland water and ocean transport, postal and telecommunication, and aviation should also be correspondingly developed. It is necessary to step up road maintenance and the dredging of rivers as well.

Efforts should be made in metallurgy, machinery, chemical-industry and other heavy industries to tap their own potentials in order to better serve agriculture, light industry, construction industry and the entire national economy. Our fairly abundant maritime and other national resources, such as petroleum and natural gas should be exploited, and our petro-chemical industry and oceanographic chemical industry should be actively developed. Particular attention should be paid to the comprehensive utilization of resources. If petro-chemical industry and oceanographic industry are combined, and the old enterprises are utilized after their transformation and expansion, we can gain maximum economic benefits out of the small investments which yield quick results. At the same time, it will give an impetus to the growth of many industrial departments in our municipality. From the standpoint of either the conditions of resources or the industrial foundation, our municipality does enjoy certain advantages for developing chemical industry. Therefore, under the unified plan of central authorities, our key projects are the development of petro-chemical and oceanographic-chemical industries. In the near future, while utilizing the existing oil refineries for intensive processing and producing the urgently needed chemical raw materials, we should at the same time provide the necessary facilities, including water resources, for the production of ethylene and synthetic ammonia, and carry out feasible research and the advance work. In metallurgic industry, stress should be laid on the development of small and medium-size steel and other metal products. Efforts should be made to increase the ratio of high quality steel, alloy steel, and then develop nonferrous materials in an appropriate way. Our municipality is well equipped for processing machinery, and we should take advantage of this good foundation in coordination with imported advanced technology, which has been "digested," to trial manufacture high precision and other key equipment urgently needed by the state, and to improve the quality of complete sets of equipment. The instrument and meter industry should also be actively developed in order to provide advanced technological equipment for agriculture, light and textile industries, chemical industry, and harbor construction. At the same time, we should further develop our export. Our geographical conditions along the coast should be utilized for developing ship-building industry. The newly emerging electronic industry occupies an important position in modernization, and our municipality has already had a foundation of this industry which should, hereafter, be vigorously developed. The enterprises in our municipality engaged in defense industry have a well qualified technical force, good equipment and large potentials. In accordance with the principle of cooperation between the army and the people, more nonmilitary goods should be produced by these enterprises. All trades and professions of the heavy industrial section should produce more industrial goods and durable consumer goods for daily use according to their own capability and social needs.

Our municipality should devote its main attention to the development of sophisticated products. After technological transformation, we can develop precision processing, intensive processing and other industries along this line. All industrial enterprises should do their best in energy conservation, and in improving the quality of their products, increasing their varieties



and specifications, lowering production costs, raising labor productivity and the profit rate, and striving for the best possible economic results. After several year's readjustment, the main economic and technical indexes of the principal trades in the municipality should reach the advanced domestic levels, and some of them should even reach the world advanced levels.

(II) Implement the Policy of All-round Development of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Sideline Occupations and Fishery and Develop the Agricultural Sector at High Speed

The main goal for the readjustment of the entire national economy is to speed up agricultural development. Our suburbs and counties should actively serve the cities in addition to industry and export. In the next several years, we should maintain a progressive increase of about 5 percent in our agricultural output value, and the total grain output should have an average annual increase of 100 million jin. There should also be fairly large developments in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery. Regular areas should be allotted for vegetable growing so as to improve their quality and increase their varieties and to insure a steady supply for the market. While increasing grain production, we should also provide more agricultural, sideline and special native production for the cities and for exporting besides supplying more raw materials for industry.

In speeding up agricultural production, we should mainly rely on correct policies and science. We should further implement the two Party Central Committee documents on the question of agriculture, deepen the criticism of the ultra-leftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and continue to carry out the various economic policies of the party for the rural areas at the present stage. We should respect the rights of the communes and production brigades to run their own affairs, conscientiously implement the policy of distribution according to the amount of work done, improve the system of responsibility for production, and implement the policy on private lots, cattle raising and other family sideline occupations for the commune members, in order to fully arouse their enthusiasm. We are preparing to check up on the way the rural policies adopted by the Party's Third Plenum are being carried out, and will resolutely correct any violation of these policies resulting from the disregard of organizational disciplines. As for the policy of distribution, we have to correctly handle the ratio between accumulation and distribution. In normal years, when the commune members should have better income, sufficient funds should be left for production expenses. Accumulation should appropriately increased so as to insure expanded agricultural reproduction and the development of various agricultural undertakings. The practice of "dividing all and eating up all" must be opposed. We should give play to the exemplary and leading role of state farms in the modernization of agriculture. The experiment of a "dragon" of farming, industry and commerce, which has been successfully started by 10 state farms affiliated to the municipality should be followed up. The state farms in various counties and the people's communes with favorable conditions can also conduct the same experiment.

In accordance with the policy of all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery, we should actively readjust the internal makeup of agriculture and gradually change its irrational geographical distribution. We must proceed from reality, carry out measures suitable for local conditions and local resources, fully utilize the wasteland, barren mountains, shallow seas, sandy beaches, water surface, ditches, ponds and the saline-alkaline soil in the lowlands for diversified economy, and actively develop forestry, animal husbandry, fresh water and salt water products, and sea fishery. While raising pigs, chickens and ducks, the breeding of grazing animals such as cows, sheep and rabbits should also be developed. Edible oil, hemp, reeds and other economic crops should also be developed along with the growing of fodders suitable for local soil conditions. Efforts should be made for developing commune- and production brigade-run enterprises along the line of all-round development of agricultural, industrial and sideline products.

Scientific farming should be encouraged, the general survey of available agricultural resources should be continued. We should work out a practical plan for agricultural zones and find out a farm-system suitable for our natural conditions. We should cultivate and popularize fine strains, apply fertilizers in suitable quantities, and improve the soil quality. Water should be used sparingly so that the limited water resources can yield better results. All suburb and county areas should actively discover their own water sources and gradually increase the area of rice paddies. We should vigorously promote agronomy and run schools for technical cadres in order to popularize the knowledge of agronomy and raise the efficiency of business management.

In speeding up agricultural development, we must rely on farmland capital construction. The farmland capital construction mentioned here is not confined to irrigation, soil improvement, farm machines and so forth, but also includes afforestation (including the planting of fruit trees) and the development of marine products, animal husbandry and other capital construction items. At the same time, we should carefully plan for the rebuilding of the countryside by improving the hilly areas and the old base areas.

After all, we must emancipate our minds in deciding on what to plan, what to breed, what to develop, and what methods to use, so that we can adopt measures suitable for local conditions, choose what is beneficial, avoid what is harmful, and strive for economic gains.

All trades and profession should be concerned with agriculture and support it. They should produce more and better harvesting machines, thrashing machines, dehydration machines and other farm implements in order to strengthen the weak links of agricultural mechanization.

### (III) Quickly Heal the Wounds Left by the Earthquake and Strengthen Urban Construction

Because of the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and the serious damage caused by the earthquake, urban construction is very much in arrears and people have worry for the future. To help our recovery from the disaster caused by the earthquake, Comrade Gu Mu and some leading comrades of the State Council and the relevant departments have made special trips to Tianjin. They helped us find the solutions and reported the situation to the central authorities. Recently, Comrade Hua Guofeng, the Party Central Committee Secretariat, and the State Council have approved the report on the question of restoring and rebuilding the houses and complete sets of equipment after the earthquake in Tianjin. The report indicated the key points and defined the scope of the work to be done for the recovery and rebuilding of our city within 3 years beginning 1981. To heal the wounds left by the earthquake and to step up urban construction are an important matter for all people in the municipality. Based on the spirit of the central authorities' directive, our plan was to combine the elimination of suffering from the earthquake with the transformation of the old city into a new modern Tianjin, taking into consideration both long-range and short-range needs, and starting with the key projects. This plan will be gradually carried out in such a way that aside from solving urgent problems, conditions will be created for future construction, with particular stress on avoiding waste and preventing the emergence of new problems. In these 3 years, the manpower and financial and material resources will be concentrated on solving the key problems of repairing and replacing the residential houses and complete sets of equipment damaged by the earthquake and on clearing up all outstanding matters. All the vestiges of ruins should be removed so as to initially change the city's appearance. At the same time, the rebuilding of the towns in the suburbs and counties and the countryside should be attended to.

For residential houses, we plan to complete 2 million square meters of floor space this year, and in the next 3 years, we will complete another 6.5 million square meters in addition to removing the temporary shacks and tearing down the dangerous buildings and the "triple-jump" houses. Centering around the construction of residential houses, we will each year build approximate 400,000 square meters floor space as auxiliary projects for commercial, cultural, educational, public health and sports activities. We will endeavor to repair all the houses in 2 years, provided they are worth repairing.

City transportation development should be coordinated with the repair of damage and city transformation. New roads will be opened to connect the residential areas with the city center and the industrial areas. Some of the traffic bottlenecks should be widened, and obstructions to the flow of traffic in certain sections should be removed. Every attempt should be made to use separate roads for one-way traffic so as to avoid traffic congestions and to ease over-crowding. Postal and telecommunication should also be improved and the number of telephones should be increased along with the extension of telephone lines so as to gradually solve the problems of installation and connection.

The draining and supply of water for the city and the suburbs should be carried out under a unified plan for comprehensive handling. We will build new reservoirs and continue with the construction of the unfinished ones and lay special pipes for the city. We will also tap the potentials of existing water supply plants by remodeling them so as to increase their supply capacity and provide greater convenience in daily life through a better water supply system. We plan to lay or replace 220 kilometers of pipes for draining rain water and for the sewage system so that there will gradually be separate drainage for rain water and sewage. Steps are being taken on 21 square kilometers of land in 44 different locations which is seriously flooded during rainy seasons at Tucheng, Dazigu and in front of the West Railway Station.

The supply of fresh water is now an important problem deserving close attention. Under the unified leadership of the central authorities, we will have to closely cooperate with Hebei, Beijing and some other fraternal provinces and municipalities in working out a unified plan under a unified management for the solution of our water supply problem. In the next several years, we have to concentrate our efforts on continuing the construction of the Beidagang Reservoir and increasing the capacity of Yuqiao Reservoir, drawing water from the Yu River and the Luan River, construction sluiceways in the new Yongding River, and other projects which have been incorporated in the state plans. Furthermore, we have to determine the underground water table so that we can use this water in rational amounts to avoid the subsidence of the city. Some scientific experiment is necessary on underground storage. We have to use water in a planned, scientific and frugal way.

We have to carry out environmental protection and tree-planting, so as to improve the city's appearance. Atmospheric, water and environmental pollution must be actively controlled. Factories causing serious pollution and noise should adopt effective measures to control them, or else have to move to some other place. The former parks and plant nurseries should be restored and the new districts should have more trees. We should build more parks and nurseries for young plants so as to increase the rate of forest cover for the land and the ratio of trees to people. There should be rules and regulations to maintain the good appearance of the city and special persons should be assigned to conduct regular inspections.

After several years' efforts, we will be able to create a good living and working environment and enable all people in the municipality to enjoy stability, convenience and ease of mind which will help them work with greater vigor.

The task of healing the wounds left by the earthquake is an arduous one, because the scopes of both residential housing building and municipal administration are unprecedented. We must strengthen leadership and set up effective regulations for the city, clearly defining the administrative authorities of the municipality, the districts, the suburbs and the counties,



and no indiscriminate building of houses will be permitted. We also have to consolidate and train a construction force and do the advance work well. All people in the municipal should transform the solicitude of the Party Central Committee and the State Council into strength, mobilize themselves, and work hard to increase production, practice economy and increase both production and income. They have to display the spirit of self-reliance and building the country by practicing economy, calculate meticulously, tap potentials and raise more construction funds to speed up the building of residential houses and to increase other facilities for daily living and municipal administration. Every unit and household concerned should bear in mind the overall situation, observe the regulations and cooperate with one another in the demolition of buildings, in the moving and relocation of homes, and in land requisition. The broad masses of cadres, workers and staff members and students should develop the communist spirit by offering voluntary service in helping to rebuild the city and in healing the wounds left by the earthquake.

#### (IV) Readjust Capital Construction and Give Full Scope to Investment Results

In readjusting capital construction, the scope should be curtailed so that all forces can be concentrated to fight a battle of annihilation. We must take a careful stock of the projects still under construction. If any of them should be stopped or deferred according to state requirements, resolute action should be taken accordingly. At the same time, we should have an overall balance in investments, materials and construction force to insure the on-schedule completion and operation of the petro-chemical fiber plant, the on-time delivery of energy resources and technical equipment for the light and textile industries, and the on-time completion of large water conservation projects. This will make it possible for the building material industry, residential houses, scientific research, culture, education, finance and trade, tourism and other construction projects to proceed according to schedule and be ready for use in good time.

We must strictly follow the proper procedures of capital construction and do the advance work well. No new project can be designed without the required feasibility research and advance planning and designing, and no work can be started until the advance work has been completed. We must firmly adhere to the principle of "underground first, above-ground later," municipal administration first, construction later, auxiliary projects first and main project later. For all projects, the anti-pollution work should be designed for commission at the same time with the main project.

The construction enterprises and the capital construction force should be consolidated. In the case of constructive enterprises, improvement of leadership should be stressed in order to raise the level of management and technology, to streamline the work procedure, to improve the work quality and to reduce the construction period. Efforts must be made to complete the work and commission the projects in the same year so that there can be quick investment results. Contracts must be conscientiously carried out,



and a strict system of economic responsibility should be established. Management of the construction site should be improved for modern construction.

Provided the plan handed down by the state is fulfilled first, the construction enterprises should be allowed to undertake some other tasks, and competition among enterprises should be permitted to a certain extent. The system of undertaking contracted work should be restored and the experiences of the Railway Building in this respect should be popularized. When conditions permitting, the construction units can use the piece-work wage system.

Management of the construction funds must be strengthened through a comprehensive arrangement so as to obtain an overall balance. Hereafter, investments in capital construction should be in the form of bank loans instead of state allocations. This will be an important reform in the system of capital construction management, and we should adopt the new method step by step. We should strengthen economic accounting and strive to reap maximum economic benefits with minimum investments.

To carry out capital construction efficiently, the construction material industry should act first. The activities of our construction material industry mainly consist of cement and glass production. We should actively develop light construction materials and use steel window frames and plastic products in place of timber.

(V) Handle the Circulation Links Well, Enliven the Urban and Rural Markets, Expand Foreign Trade and Export

Commodity circulation is an indispensable link in the general process of social production. Efficient handling of the circulation links as well as the domestic and foreign trades are of great significance in promoting industrial and agricultural production, enlivening the market and accumulating construction funds. In developing domestic and foreign trades, the basic problem is with the source of goods. The foreign trade departments should help the production units organize their production according to market demands.

The commercial departments should continue to implement the policy of developing economy and insuring supply. Proceeding from supporting production and maintaining market stability, they should try every way to complete the procurement and marketing plans and keep the market well supplied. They should also actively streamline the sources of goods, and make great efforts in catering to people's daily needs and making up the commodities in short supply in the market, besides supplying some backbone and other commodities for festive occasions which can help in the large-scale withdrawal of currency from circulation. They should further promote the circulation of materials in the cities and the countryside organize the supply of industrial products and expand the procurement of agricultural and sideline products there. The circulation of commodities should be organized according to economic zones so as to reduce the intermediate

links, minimize damage during storage and transportation, lower circulating expenses and speed up the turnaround of funds. To improve their service, they must resolutely overcome the work style of joint government-commercial operation, and give satisfaction to the state, the production departments, the consumers, the enterprises and the workers and staff members.

The central government has decided to establish Tianjin as an export base. This is an honor as well as an arduous task for our people. In foreign trade, the export of this municipality must continue to increase by a wide margin, and the procurement of commodities must increase at an average progressive rate of more than 30 percent each year. In 1980, we have already earned 650 million dollars.

To carry out the above mentioned tasks, we must produce more for export and adopt the policy of encouraging export. The industrial, agricultural, foreign trade, commercial, financial, transportation and communications departments and banks should cooperate among themselves and take effective measures in setting up special plants, special workshops, and agricultural and sideline bases for export commodities. We must pay attention to the "fist" products, and increase our competitive power in the world market. We have to carry out intensive study and investigations of the international market conditions and arrange for the production of goods in demand. We should also open avenues for marketing our machinery and electric power products, and gradually change the makeup of our export products. The production departments should endeavor to lower their cost prices, while the foreign trade departments should constantly improve their business management so as to obtain more foreign exchange for our commodities. We should also support our export with import as a remedy for the shortage of certain raw and semi-finished materials at home. With our foreign funds, we should import advance technology, make good use of short-term foreign loans and special loans for producing exported goods on some projects which yield quick results, earn foreign exchange and make good profits. We can expand and enliven our foreign trade through processing customers' materials, compensatory trade, joint venture, export of services, technological cooperation and other forms. We should step up our work on the medium-size projects already approved by the state for compensatory trade and joint venture. Such undertakings as tourism and port services and other new undertakings which required little investments, yield quick results and have potentials in earning foreign exchange, should be well run in order to increase our non-trade income in foreign exchange. The transformation or construction of tourist hotels, scenic spots and port facilities should be carefully attended to and better services should be offered so that we can attract more tourists. We should also vigorously promote economic and technical exchanges and provide good services for overseas remittances and material supplies. After all, the active expansion of foreign trade, the increased receipts in foreign currency, greater power of repayment, and early importation of new technology are important to the development of our production and the acceleration of the four modernizations.

## (VI) Develop Science and Education, Actively Train Talented People

Because of the sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," our municipality's scientific and educational undertakings have been severely damaged. This damage, coupled with the serious imbalance in economic construction, does not help the four modernizations at all. Therefore, we must promote our science and education and train a large contingent of construction personnel as soon as possible. This is an urgent task for our economic construction.

To accomplish the four modernizations, science and technology are the key, and education is the foundation. Without raising our educational level, the four modernizations can get nowhere. We must, therefore, implement the policy of overall development of moral, intellectual and physical education, and strive to make a success of the existing universities and specialized institutions, the elementary and secondary schools, and particularly the key point schools. At the same time, we should restore and develop the work-(farm)-study education. We should also restructure the secondary school system, mobilize activism in various quarters and set up more vocational schools, correspondence schools and TV universities in order to train people of talents as quickly as possible. The eradication of illiteracy should be vigorously carried out. To provide better educational opportunities for children, more nurseries should be established. Schools of various grades and categories should treat the quality of education as their first concern. The leading bodies of schools should be consolidated so that those who can resolutely implement the party's lines, principles and policies and who really know about education will be relied on to provide leadership. The qualification of teachers should also be raised, and this task should be treated as the central link in educational work. Normal schools of various types should be well run and teachers must be given the opportunity for advanced training so as to raise their vocational ability. We should give full scope to the roles of the teachers who have rich educational and teaching experiences, and the teachers who are still in their prime of life. The students' political and ideological education should be strengthened, but we must also be careful not to overburden them. All teachers and students in the society should respect one another.

To develop industry, agriculture and various construction undertakings in our municipality, we have to rely on advanced technology. Our locally run scientific research activities should stress applied science and other new sciences for designing new products, while the institutions of higher learning should in particular stress the study of basic sciences and, if conditions permit, carry out the study of applied science and other new sciences. Bearing in mind the heavy task of the national economic development in our municipality, we should mobilize the scientific research units, the universities, the specialized institutions, the national defense system and the scientific research forces of plants and enterprises for coordinated efforts in attacking difficult problems. The successful results already gained should be popularized, applied and quickly transformed into direct productive forces. Efforts should be made to train a technological force and to raise its

vocational level, and the existing scientific research structure should be rationally readjusted. To be more active in their roles, a number of backbone institutes should be equipped with factories to carry out their experiments. Every plant should participate in scientific research. A four-level agronomic network should be formed, and a number of experiment bases should be established in a planned way so as to gradually improve and update our scientific facilities. An efficient electronic computer service center should also be established along with other centers for the analysis of physics, for computing and testing, and for the dissemination of information. We should promote scientific and technological exchanges with foreign countries and popularize scientific knowledge.

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought should be the leading subject in social science. We should study the new situation and new problems relating to the four modernizations, and particularly the theoretical problems of socialist economy. Proceeding from the realities in our country, we should explore the road to modernization on a Chinese pattern, and continue to discover new methods to carry out our economic construction with greater, faster, better and more economic results.

Literature and art must be oriented to serving the people and socialism, and the policy of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend must be upheld. We must also pay attention to social effects and produce more and better literary and art works for training new socialist people and promoting modernization. Our press, publications, broadcasting and television should more effectively propagate the party's lines, principles and policies, and their basic task is to preserve unity and stability and to raise socialist consciousness among the broad masses, particularly the young people. This task must be constantly kept up. In public health work, we must continue to implement the policy of "prevention first," and further improve the quality and work style of our medical service. A citywide patriotic public health campaign with the prevention of disease and the eradication of the pests as the central task should be launched in the interest of people's health. Mass sports activities should be popularized with particular stress on school sports. Both professional and sparetime trainings should be encouraged so as to raise our athletic level.

#### (VII) Gradually Improve People's Livelihood On the Basis of Developed Production

There are many problems with the livelihood of people in the municipality awaiting solution, and the most urgent one is that of residential housing and municipal construction as mentioned above. There are, however, still some other urgent problems to be solved.

Providing employment for people in the city. In 1980, besides those who remain in schools, join the army or are recruited as workers, there are still more than 200,000 people awaiting jobs. We must try every means, such as developing collective ownership economy, initiating various forms of



labor services and daily life conveniences, organizing agricultural, industrial and commercial integrates, and suitably developing individual economy, to provide job opportunities for these people, whose number has been accumulating for years.

Strengthening price control and stabilizing market prices. It has been the established policy of the party and the government to keep prices basically stable. We must conscientiously implement the Notice issued by the Party Central Committee and the State Council on strengthening price control and resolutely forbidding price inflation or price inflation in disguise, strengthen mass supervision, and carry out periodical price inspection to uncover problems and to promptly solve them. There should be clearcut guidance for offering rewards and meting out punishments. Any unit or individual found to be violating the price policy and the related disciplines will be severely dealt with. The unscrupulous elements who have raised the prices through illicit transactions will be dealt with according to law.

Adjusting and raising wages. This task will have to be carried out hand in hand with the readjustment for enterprises, with the training of workers and staff members, and with the campaign to increase production and practice economy. In adjusting wages, we should firmly adhere to the principle of distribution according to work done; take the workers' attitude toward work, the level of their technical ability, and the amount of their contributions as the criteria of evaluation; and adopt the system of work points. We should strengthen political and ideological education and encourage mutual understanding with stress on policies, unity, and work style. Through the adjustment and raise of wages, the enthusiasm of cadres, workers and staff members will be further aroused.

#### (VIII) Uphold Family Planning and Strictly Control City Population

While developing material production, we should at the same time pay great attention to the control of population. We should vigorously encourage married couples to have one child and, thereby, complete the population plan passed down to the municipality by the higher authorities. Governments and departments at various levels should include this work in their meeting agenda, carry out intensive propaganda and education, and conscientiously implement various policies and regulations. Scientific research on family planning should be stepped up. The present birth rate in the suburbs and counties is still very high; therefore, family planning is even more necessary there. The work of social security and support for the females, children and aged people should receive greater attention.

Our city population is too dense. Hereafter, we should control further influx into the city.

To fulfill the above tasks, I propose the following measures and views, based on the party's lines, principles and policies and in the light of our initial experiences in the practice of readjusting the national economy and in striving for the four modernizations:



First, firmly implement the party's political, ideological and organizational lines and insure the healthy development of economic construction.

In more than 1 year, our experiences have shown that any department and unit, which thoroughly understand and resolutely implement the lines, principles and policies formulated in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Plenums and which faithfully carry out the shift of the focus of work, have given outstanding performances and are advancing at gigantic strides. We must further propagate the party's political line so that people throughout the municipality will clearly understand that there can be political unity and stability and solution for many existing social problems only when socialist economy is a success and our economic power has been increased. Otherwise, all are just empty talks. The greatest benefit and the most fundamental task for people throughout the country, as well as people of our municipality, is to strive for the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. Unless there will be a large-scale war, we must concentrate our efforts on one single task, namely, economic construction. This must be made known to every one and every household. At the same time, we must learn and propagate the party's ideological line, emancipate the mind, seek truth from facts, observe the objective laws, and avoid the practice of blindly issuing orders. In the new historical period, political work is still the lifeline of economic work. We must attach importance to the strong impact of political work on economic development, bring about a stronger unity of politics and economics, firmly uphold the four basic principles, and make great efforts in raising people's ideological consciousness so that politics will better serve economics. The main task in political work is to strengthen and improve party leadership, and to streamline the leading bodies so as insure the practical implementation of the party's lines, principles and policies and the constant progress of our construction undertaking along the socialist road.

Second, continue to attend to readjustment as the key issue and prepare the conditions for new national economic development.

Since last year, we have carried out readjustment along with the progress of our work and achieved outstanding success. However, this is only the beginning, and a very arduous task is still ahead. In implementing the eight-character principle, we must unswervingly grasp readjustment as the key link. After a successful readjustment, we will proceed to develop our strong points as local conditions permit. Every sector and every department should closely examine themselves to ascertain their own strong points as well as weak points, and anticipate future developments in various undertakings. They should consider the present needs as well as future developments in working out their plans for further readjusting the national economy and in setting the orientation of readjustment in various trades and professions. All departments should bear in mind the overall situation, submit to readjustment as required, strictly observe organizational disciplines and do their own part well.

Third, vigorously carry out consolidation and raise the level of management.

In the process of readjusting the national economy, many enterprises and units in the municipality have been consolidated and undergone big changes. Speaking of the municipality as a whole, however, consolidation is still insufficient. Among the four tasks, namely, readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement, consolidation is the foundation. Consolidation should be well carried out before there can be a firm foothold for readjustment, restructuring and improvement. Therefore, all trades and professions including industry, agriculture, commerce and education, and government organs at all levels should do a good job of consolidation. According to past experiences, the first requirement is the consolidation of the leading bodies so that leading bodies at various levels will be able to resolutely implement the party's lines and gradually become smaller but better. There will also be a gradual lowering of the average age of the members of the leading bodies and these members will also become experts in their own lines. Secondly, basic management must be carried out along with the setting up of a sound system of rules and regulations. The plants and enterprises should seriously carry out the "three basics" and "three overall's" namely, basic construction, basic work and basic skill training; and overall quality control, overall economic accounting and overall training for the personnel. This will help increase production and raise the levels of technology and management of the enterprises. There should also be improvement of management methods and a system of democratic management. The production, business operation of the enterprises, the welfare for the workers and staff members, and other important matters should be discussed and examined at the congress of workers and staff members, and their participation in management and supervision of the leadership should be assured.

Fourth, combine planned regulation with market regulation and make economic work flexible.

Since 1979, we have actively promoted market regulation and solved the problems of some enterprises operating under capacity, producing unwanted goods and running short of raw materials. We have also induced the production departments to be more concerned with market demands, to improve their business management, and to coordinate production with marketing. By this means, we helped them fulfill their annual production plan. Experience has proved that under existing conditions in our country, the development of commodity production and commodity circulation and giving play to the role of the law of value are the objective requirements for speeding up economic development. Hereafter, we must implement the principle of integrating planned regulation with market regulation. In so doing, we must first raise the quality of our planning so that planned regulation will still play the main role. At the same time, we should make more use of market regulation, encourage and protect competitions, and use the law of value to regulate production and circulation. In the sphere of production, we should allow greater decision-making power for the plants over production and business operation as long as the general principles embodied in the

state plan is not violated. The enterprises should be allowed to accept orders for goods not included in the plan and to produce them with their extra production capacity. Furthermore, the enterprises can sell, in any form they choose, the products not procured by the state-run commercial organs, the supply and marketing cooperatives and the material departments. In the sphere of circulation, the single system of state monopoly for purchasing and marketing should be replaced by those of unified purchasing and marketing, planned purchasing, purchasing by ordering and selective purchasing. The links of circulation will be reduced but more avenues for the same purpose will be opened. The industrial and agricultural products included in state plans should be purchased by the commercial departments according to plans. The sale of the means of production in the market will be permitted, and some stores can engage in both wholesale and retail business. The retail stores should have more sources of supply for their goods, and warehouse sales should be protected and developed. Guided by state plans, the rural communes and production brigades should be encouraged to fully exploit their own local resources and to develop commodity production. The communes and production brigades should be permitted to directly sell their sideline products and special native products in the open market. Management should be strengthened in order to further enliven the markets selling agricultural and sideline products in the cities and the rural fairs. The economic departments and production units should conduct thorough investigations on market conditions in order to forecast their trend more accurately. They should also help the producers according to the demands of the market and the consumers. There should be close cooperation between industrial and commercial, and between industrial and trade departments. They should jointly make better use of market regulation and continue their experiments on joint industrial and commercial and joint industrial and trading operations. We should carefully note the new situation and solve new problems. The roles of banking, taxation, pricing and profit rates as economic levers should help enliven and develop our urban and rural economy in a healthy way.

Fifth, continue the experiment of expanding the decision-making power of enterprises and arouse the activism of the enterprises and the workers and staff members.

For many years, control over the enterprises was too rigid, and dampened the enthusiasm of the enterprises and their workers and staff members. In April 1979, we began experiments of expanding the decision-making power on more than 490 enterprises including the Tianjin Insulated Wire Plant and the Tianjin Shirt Plant, and practiced the systems of profit retention and bonus. Thus the material benefits of the enterprises and their personnel became integrated with their business results, and the idea of "eating out of the same pot" was eliminated. The enterprises were encouraged to practice economic accounting, tap their potentials, and renovate and transform their equipment. Their production was then organized according to market demand, and their income grew along with their increased production. Facts have shown that in developing productive forces, we must arouse the enterprises' enthusiasm.



Enterprises are the basic level organizations engaged in production and business connected with the national economy as well as the main embodiment of social productive forces. When enterprises have the opportunity to use their initiative in production and are enthusiastic in their work, they can increase social wealth. To develop the experiment of expanded power of decision-making among the enterprises, we must correctly handle the relationship between the state, the enterprise and the workers and staff members. The sharing of the increased profit should be guided by the State Council regulations. First, the portion which should be handed over to the state should be handed over in the correct amount, and the remaining amount should be rationally divided into the production fund, the collective welfare fund and the bonus fund. In offering material rewards, we should use the method of recording work points and calculating the amount of reward on the basis of these points. Equalitarianism must be overcome. Efforts should be made to create the necessary conditions for enlarging the scope of experiments. While continuing the experiment in the retention of profits, we should at the same time conduct a comprehensive experiment on manpower, money, materials, production, supply, marketing and so forth. In coordination with industrial reorganization, we should experiment in the operation of companies after the pattern of enterprises. Experiments on the expansion of decision-making power for units engaged in capital construction, finance and trade, and scientific research and for state farms can also be conducted according to the characteristics of the units concerned.

Sixth, reorganize industry according to the principle of specialization and cooperation to promote the growth of social productive forces.

One of the important causes for the poor economic results of our industrial production is the duplication of industrial enterprises, the "large and all-inclusive" and the "small and all-inclusive" units, production in small batches, and backward technology. To change this situation, we have for more than 1 year experimented in reorganizing industry among some trades and professions through a rational division of work--division according to different types of products, component parts and accessories, and the technology required--and coordinated production. These experiments produced marked economic results. Practice has shown that reorganizing industry according to the economically rational principle of specialization and cooperation is beneficial to the study of specialized techniques, the improvement of technology and the full utilization of equipment. It also helps raise labor productivity and the technological level; organize production and improve management. Along with the development of production, social division of work will be more meticulous, and all trades and professions should organize their production according to the principle of specialization and cooperation. We have popularized the experiences of the Sezhi Company in operating as an enterprise engaged in specialized production, and worked out plans of reorganization according to different trades and professions for the specialized production of different products, component parts and accessories and the required technology. The system of signing contracts should be enforced. We have to remove the barriers between different regions, different departments and the two different systems of ownership, and continue to organize "joint operation" of urban and rural

enterprises, "integrated operation" between different regions, and "compensatory trade" along the lines of economic integration. After all, we must adopt effective administrative as well as economic measures and popularized our reorganized industry in a planned and systematic way in order to promote the development of industry and the entire national economy.

Seventh, make a success of technical transformation and give full play to the role of existing enterprises.

There are basically two ways to develop production, namely, building new enterprises by increasing investments, and by transforming old enterprises with advanced technology. For Tianjin, it is necessary to build some new backbone enterprises selectively. However, we should mainly rely on the full utilization of our existing enterprises. Many of them can be modernized as long as certain backward key equipment and technology are transformed. We must use new technology to transform old enterprises as one of the main methods to modernize our industry. According to past experiences, technical transformation must be combined with industrial readjustment and conducted trade by trade under a unified plan. The organization of technology to handle difficult jobs should include the use of seasoned and advanced technology in our country, and new technology and process should be used in producing new products. In conducting scientific research and innovation, imported and digested foreign technology should be used to speedily raise our technological level and increase our production capacity. Technical transformation should also be combined with technical innovation and rational proposals from the masses, because minor victories can add up to a big victory. In the course of technical transformation, all enterprises should pay special attention to the important matter of energy conservation.

Eighth, wide open the avenues of production and vigorously develop collective economy.

Collectively-owned enterprise is a form of socialist economy which is suitable to the present stage of productive force development. It is a force which cannot be overlooked in the four modernizations. We should highly regard it and nourish it instead of discriminating against it or restricting it. We should respect the right of collective economy to develop itself instead of practicing any equalitarianism and indiscriminate requisition against it. The workers and staff members of collectively-owned enterprises should enjoy the same treatment as given to their counterparts in enterprises owned by the whole people. Economically, we should follow the principle of distribution according to work done and he who works more gets more. The wages and fringe benefits of workers and staff members of collectively-owned enterprises which have run their production and business well, earned good profits and made great contributions can be more than those of their counterparts in enterprises owned by the whole people. The neighborhood in the city should actively develop collectively-owned commercial units serving as small and decentralized gap-fillers in a way suitable for local conditions and convenient to the broad masses. These units can undertake general repairs, including house repair jobs, loading or unloading for transportation units,



and providing daily conveniences. Neighborhood industry should be encouraged as long as it does not cause pollution or disturbance to the public, or compete with the large industries for raw materials. We should provide more active leadership for collectively-owned enterprises and help them solve problems that may crop up in the course of their development.

Ninth, try every way to train people to meet the requirements of economic construction.

Along with the development of economic construction, the lack of professional people is being keenly felt. To solve this problem, we must continue to conscientiously implement the party's policy on intellectuals by first taking good care of people of talent and highly regarding the role of professional people. Politically, we should have full confidence in them; vocationally, we should boldly use them, besides being concerned with their livelihood. We should be good at discovering talent. In recruiting people, however, we should not over-stress qualifications. In addition to helping solve the problem of wasting talent, we should continue to recruit people of various professional ability and all people versed in foreign language if they are still unemployed. We should also help in a planned and systematic way some professional personnel in their advanced study so as to further raise their vocational level. Their rating and promotion should be carefully handled and their conditions of work and living should be improved. Middle-age professionals are particularly the backbone elements in various fields, and they are facing real difficulties. In providing them the opportunity for advanced study, we must relieve them of their worry for the future. We should work out regulations for training people of talent according to the needs of the four modernizations, run schools of various types efficiently, and train people quickly.

Tenth, combine the four modernizations with the immediate interests of the masses.

Improving the people's livelihood on the basis of developing production is a requirement of the basic socialist economic law as well as the standing basic task of the people's government at all levels. Comrade Mao Zedong said long ago: "The focus of our work is the development of production, but we must consider both the development of production and the improvement of people's livelihood." We must firmly adhere to the correct principles, criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four's" theories of "pauper's socialism," "pauper's transition" and "pauper's revolution" and oppose any form of bureaucracy which shows no concern for people's suffering. While attending to economic construction, we must also include the question of improving the people's livelihood in our agenda. In handling urgent problems with the masses' livelihood, the government should exert its utmost efforts to find a solution by pooling the resources of the masses for concerted action. The improvement of the people's material life should be combined with effective political and ideological education. The masses should be educated in taking care of long-range and immediate benefits, and handling the

relationship between production and livelihood. They should also be aware of the fact that the state is poor and does not have much to start with. It has a large population to feed and people's livelihood can be gradually improved only on the basis of production development. They should carry forward the glorious tradition of hard struggle, be sympathetic to the state's temporary difficulty, and contribute more to the four modernizations. We must correctly implement the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work" and combine material incentive with spiritual incentive so that those who work more will get more. At the same time, we should remind the enterprises and their workers and staff members of the overall situation and of their need to contribute more to the state.

The above are the main tasks and measures of our municipality in the readjustment of the national economy and in striving for the four modernizations. We have formulated long-range and medium-range plans for the four modernizations in the light of our special characteristics and set goal. The tasks are many, but mutually supplementary. We cannot attend to some of them and neglect others. However, economic construction is the core which we must firmly grasp. At present, we have to further mobilize the masses and launch a more intensive and extensive movement to increase production and practice economy, to increase both production and income, and to increase income and reduce expenditure. All enterprises should improve their management, do a good job in taking their stocks and auditing their books, in economic accounting, in lowering their production costs and in increasing their profits. Enterprises suffering losses because of poor management should make every possible effort to change their losses into profits. All organizations, mass groups, and establishments should conscientiously implement the Notice issued by the Party Central Committee and the State Council about curtailing nonproductive expenses and opposing waste. They should reduce their administrative and operating expenses and resolutely control institutional purchases. They should also strictly observe financial and economic disciplines, pluck all loopholes which may lead to less revenue and more expenditure, and firmly combat corruption, embezzlement, the practice of fattening private purses at public expense, and extravagance and waste. They must strive to fulfill or overfulfill this year's national economic plan and revenue plan.

#### Stress Political Power Building and the Mass Unity of All People in the Municipality

To insure the fulfillment of all tasks in the readjustment of the national economy in our municipality, we must strengthen political power building at various levels and the mass unity of all people in order to fully mobilize all positive factors.

After seizing political power and establishing their own rule, the proletariat and all working people should treat economic construction as their foremost concern. In our country, the exploiting classes have been destroyed, and class struggle is no longer the principle contradiction. But class struggle still exists, and we must uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat. The

basic duty of the local political power organs at various levels, as the tool of proletarian dictatorship, should organize and lead all people in the municipality in the modernization drive under the party's unified leadership, and insure its smooth progress.

Before the convention of this Municipal People's Congress, all districts and counties had directly elected their deputies, convened their people's congresses, and elected the standing committee members of the district and county people's congresses, and the people's governments. This is an important step in developing the people's democracy and insuring the people's rights in participating in the management of state affairs. In accordance with the "Organic Law of the Local People's Congresses and the Local People's Governments," we should study the ways and means to improve the municipal and district systems and clearly understand the duty of the people's government at various levels. The local people's governments should be truly responsible to the people's congresses, report on the work at regular periods, and earnestly accept the criticism and proposals of the deputies. In the four modernizations, we should further improve the building of the local people's governments and administrative organs.

The most important task at present is to select and train successors, and to staff and strengthen the leading bodies at various levels. In accordance with the spirit of the Party's Fifth Plenum, we should within 3 years select a number of fine young and middle-age cadres according to the three criteria set by the Party Central Committee, to be gradually placed in leading posts in the municipal people's government, in various departments at the municipal level, and in the districts, counties and bureaus. Our cadres of the older generation should have a keen sense of responsibility and urgency in undertaking the training and selection of successors. In selecting successors, we must oppose the idea of appointment according to seniority in service. Leading bodies at all levels must eradicate factionalism and strengthen unity. We must sternly criticize, wake up and combat those who stubbornly cling to factionalism. Those who cannot change despite repeated education will be turned over to the proper authorities for disciplinary action. Our government workers and leading cadres at all levels must firmly uphold principles, bear in mind the overall situation, unite and look forward while striving for the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

We must form a contingent of cadres who firmly uphold socialism and are professionally competent. In accordance with the spirit of the Party's Fifth Plenum, we have to conduct an extensive and in-depth political and ideological education and earnestly study and implement the party's lines, principles and policies. This is a concrete indication of upholding socialism. Government workers and leading cadres at various levels must conscientiously study the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and repeatedly study the documents of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Plenums and the important speeches recently made by the leading comrades of the Central Committee so that we will have a unity of purpose and action in taking the socialist road. Our cadres should also have the professional knowledge and ability required



for the four modernizations. We must provide more intensive training for our cadres, continue to run cadres schools and training classes of various types and organize them to study off their posts. At the same time, we should stress on-the-job training and self-study by each cadre. They should learn whatever is needed for their own profession, such as natural science, technology, and management. Leading cadres at various levels should strive to become an expert in their own departments. On the basis of large-scale education and training, we should gradually alter the composition of the cadres ranks by reducing the number of general administrative cadres and increasing the number of scientific and technological cadres with professional knowledge and ability, the number of business management cadres, and the number of party and government leading cadres who know about modern economic construction.

We should carry forward the fine traditions and work style of the party, uphold democratic centralism, improve our work methods and raise our work efficiency. In upholding democratic centralism, the most important task now is to oppose "What I say goes" as well as ultrademocracy, both being erroneous tendencies. "What I say goes" is a survival of feudalism, while ultrademocracy is a reflection of the ideology of petty producers. Opposing and overcoming these tendencies are an important matter in political power building. Hereafter, in our leading bodies at various levels, we should permit the existence of different views and debates about them. On the basis of fully developing democracy and listening to various views, we can correctly practice centralism. While stressing the full development of democracy, we should also stress the need to implement the policy of the individual's subordination to the organizations, the minority's subordination to the majority, the lower level's subordination to the higher level, and the entire membership's subordination to the Central Committee. We must permit any open expression of discontent with the Party Central Committee's lines, principles and policies or any decision of the higher levels, or such unprincipled behavior as compliance in public and opposition in private. In our present government structure, there is no strict system of personal responsibility and this is one of the important causes of our low-work efficiency. There must be a system of collective leadership and division of work and responsibility among individuals, including a clearcut definition of the specific responsibility of each leading member so that, under collective leadership, every one of them can, on his own independent responsibility, work creatively. We must oppose decentralism in order to strengthen the centralized unity of the municipality. We should also oppose red tapes, simplify our documents and meetings, and form the system of collective offices. We must develop the spirit of hard struggle, oppose special privileges and resolutely overcome the bad tendency of some cadres trying to seek special privileges for their own relatives. We should remain modest and prudent, have a keen sense of responsibility, and serve the people wholeheartedly as their faithful servants. We must study hard, think over everything carefully, and be brave in innovation. We oppose mental inertia and apathy, but must develop the fine tradition and work style of seeking truth from facts, delving into realities, carrying out study and investigations, integrating the party's lines, principles and policies with the realities in our own region and units, studying the new situation and

solving new problems. We oppose blind commandism, subjectism and bureaucracy. We should respect realities and be courageous in upholding truth, correcting mistakes, making criticism and self-criticism and correct every mistake.

We must strengthen the mass unity of all people in the municipality, and promote political unity and stability. We must promote unity among cadres, between cadres and the masses, between workers and peasants, between workers and peasants on the one hand and intellectuals on the other, between the army and the government, between the army and the people, and among different nationalities, so as to mobilize all positive factors, change passive factors into active factors, and strive to build a new socialist modern Tianjin with one heart and one mind.

To promote political stability, we must resolutely eliminate the interference from either the "left" or from the right. More than 3 years have passed since the smashing of the "gang of four"; however, the remnants of the "gang of four" have still not stopped their activities organizationally, and their pernicious ideological influence has not been wiped out. Their significance can never be underestimated. Some people are still continuing to uphold the ideology of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." These people are not many, but their potentials are great. To these people, we can never be softhearted. If they persist in their mistakes despite repeated education, we must remove them from their leading posts. We must continue to eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultra-leftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." At present, all cadres and people should beware of and correct certain rightist tendency in the society, and resolutely struggle with the erroneous ideological trend of doubting the socialist system and weakening or disregarding party leadership.

To promote political unity and stability, we must fully develop socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system. We should open the avenues of democracy and encourage the free airing of views. We must respect and protect people's democratic rights, and must not pick on other's fault, stigmatize others or flay out at others with a big stick. Socialist democracy will be institutionalized and guaranteed by law. We must carefully attend to the letters and visits from the masses. There should be healthy democratic life in administrative organs at various levels and in all enterprises and establishments. The enterprises should set up the system of convening congresses of workers and staff members, and if necessary and possible, gradually expand the scope of democratic election of basic level cadres. We must strengthen the socialist legal system in order to protect the people's democratic rights. There must be laws for the people to follow. These laws must be observed, their enforcement must be strict and lawbreakers must be dealt with. Our cadres at various levels should learn about law, obey law and consciously preserve normal social order, production order and work order, and to resolutely combat all unlawful acts.



To promote political unity and stability, we must severely attack the counter-revolutionaries and various criminal offenders in order to further consolidate social peace. The public security and judicial departments, and the broad masses of cadres and policemen must shoulder the important responsibility of protecting the people and suppressing the enemy. They must correctly distinguish between the two different types of contradiction, and deal steady, accurate and relentless blows at the murderers, robbers, rapists and other criminal elements who seriously undermine social peace. To guard against and combat criminal activities, we should combine attack with remolding, and symptomatic with radical treatments, or carry out overall remedy. We have to strengthen the building of peace preservation teams at all levels and take every effective precautionary measures. We have to mobilize the forces in various quarters and strengthen our education, remolding and rescue work for the young people who have erred.

To promote political unity and stability, we should continue to realistically rehabilitate the people who have been unjustly, falsely or wrongly charged and sentenced. In this connection, we have achieved great success by implementing the relevant policies. However, there are people disagreeing with the lines adopted by the Third Plenum and refusing to implement the policies, and these are by no means isolated cases. We must conscientiously implement the Party Central Committee's lines, principles and policies, and carry the work of redressing unjust, false and wrong cases through to the end. This is an important task. While opposing those who refused to act or those who indefinitely postpone their action, we should also avoid rash action.

To be concerned with the healthy growth of the younger generation is an important matter with a close bearing on the future of the four modernizations and the destiny of our nation. Schools, the society and the families should share a common responsibility in this respect. We should educate the young people, help them form a revolutionary outlook, stir up their warm feelings of love for the socialist motherland, and enable them to resist the corrosion from bourgeois and nonproletarian ideas and to strengthen their own communist conviction. A good moral atmosphere will then prevail in the society. We should restore and improve the facilities for youth activities, warmly support the project in developing healthy sparetime cultural activities of a rich variety. We should also reactivate the extra-curriculum instruction teams and select people with good work styles and enthusiastic in educating young people as instructors. Governments at all levels should strengthen their leadership over education for young people and conduct regular investigations and examinations with a view of removing obstacles to their healthy growth.

We should further promote the most extensively united front of all socialist workers and patriots who support socialism and the unification of the motherland, and conscientiously implement various united front policies. Hereafter, in handling the important affairs of the people's government, we should consult the various democratic groups and the patriotic personages and listen to their views. We should further implement the various policies

and religion policy, respect the habit and customs of the national minorities and strengthen the unity of people of various nationalities.

We should further strengthen army-government unity and army-people unity. The broad masses of commanders and fighters of the Chinese PLA stationed in Tianjin and the Tianjin Garrison Command have made great contributions in supporting the municipal construction, in relief work during the earthquake, in combating floods and in maintaining social peace. We should launch an intensive campaign to support the army and to give preferential treatment to army dependents, and to support the modernization of the army. We should further strengthen militia work, give full scope to the role of the people's armed forces committees at various levels, and encourage the militia to help safeguard the four modernizations.

We should give full play to the roles of the trade unions, the CYL, the Women's Federation, the scientific associations, the League of Social Science Workers, the League of Writers and other mass organizations. We should also mobilize all the workers, peasants, intellectuals, young people and women in the municipality for an extensive socialist labor emulation to win merits for the four modernizations. The role of the neighborhood offices in the city, the residents committees, the peace preservation committees, the mediation committees should be given full play in mobilizing the masses of residents for logistic work and in turning the neighborhood into bases "helpful to production, convenient to daily living, conducive to stability and unity, and helpful to the four modernizations."

Fellow Deputies! We have already entered the 1980's of decisive significance to the four modernizations. The Party Central Committee has pointed out that Tianjin has great hopes and that its future is rosy. We have complete confidence in our ability to triumph over any difficulty and danger on our way and successfully attain our lofty goal. All people in the municipality must closely rally around the banner of Mao Zedong Thought. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, let us unite as one, work hard, and strive to accelerate our socialist modernization!

9411  
CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### PARTY'S ROLE AS SUPERVISOR IN INDUSTRY STRESSED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Shao Rongchang [6730 2837 2490]: "Party Branches in Workshops Guarantee Good Supervision of Production Administration"]

[Text] (Editor's Note) At present, many enterprises have entrusted the responsibility for operating their factories to their directors, who will act under the leadership of the party committees. Under this system, what form of working relationship should be adopted between the party branch and the administrative staff of a workshop? How can the former pledge not to overstep its role as workshop supervisor? These questions have become the subjects of discussion and study by many units which have tested out this system at some selected workshops. The following article of reference value deals with related experiences and problems.

It is now clear that unless efforts are made to separate the party from the government and to free party branch secretaries from workshop administrative affairs, it seems impossible to improve the leadership of the party and strengthen the fighting power of workshop party branches. In seeking to solve this problem, we must first clearly understand the role that every workshop party branch should assume in the administration of production. Should it act as a leader or as a willing supervisor? Only by satisfactorily solving this question can the leadership of every workshop party branch be strengthened and improved.

To be frank, what role should every workshop party branch assume in the administration of production? Over the past 30 years since liberation, we have drawn some lessons from our experiences in dealing with this question. During the early 1950's, every workshop party branch in our country assumed its role in the administration of production as a workshop supervisor; the responsibility for organizing production in every workshop was entrusted to its director; there was a clear division of responsibility between the party and the government. Although they had different roles to play, they always

closely coordinated with each other. Because the political and ideological work for workshops was thoroughly and meticulously executed and the command of production was well organized, production could be resumed and developed with faster results. By 1958, everything began to change. At that time, stress was laid on the need to strengthen the leadership of the party and to put secretaries in command of everything. Party committee and party branch secretaries placed factories and workshops under their direct command. Consequently, party branch secretaries became the busiest men in the workshops, because they had to deal with myriad administrative affairs daily. They were too preoccupied with these daily routines to be able to do anything else for their respective party branches. Eventually, the need to build up their party branches was neglected, the production command systems were disrupted, and the enthusiasm of workshop directors was adversely affected. This situation did not change until experiences in the Great Leap Forward were summed up and lessons were drawn from such experiences in 1962. Based on such experiences, a 70-point regulation on industrial management was promulgated to advise workshop party branch secretaries to assume their role in the administration of production as workshop supervisors. Following a period of reorganization, the division of responsibility between the party and administration of production in workshops was clearly defined, the building of party branches was strengthened, and the normal order in which production was organized was restored. But this sweet dream was short-lived. Soon this newly established normal order for a clear division of responsibility between the party and administration of production was totally disrupted by the Great Cultural Revolution which began in 1966. At that time, the stress was laid on strengthening the "centralized leadership of the party," which means placing everything--including party affairs, production, and administration--under the command of party organizations, confusing the party with the government, and substituting the party for the government. In other words, party branch secretaries were authorized to monopolize everything in workshops. Those past painful lessons were forgotten, and the mistakes we committed during the Great Leap Forward were repeated. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," the Party Central Committee has attached great importance to the building of the party and has called for strengthening and improving the leadership of the party. As a result, the old issue of how to enable workshop party branches to assume their role as supervisors in the administration of production is being debated again.

Experience tells us that the workshop party branches can enjoy at least two advantages from their willingness to assume a supervisory role in the administration of production:

First, refraining from direct involvement in the administration of production, workshop party branches can relieve themselves of much of the daily administrative routine and devote more time to strengthening the ideological and organizational building of the party and to improving their leadership over the workshop trade unions and the communist youth leagues and the ideological and political work among the masses. An observation of our current situation



has revealed that the hidden wounds our party has suffered from 10 years of sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" are not yet completely healed, and we still face many problems. For this reason, we must spare no effort to further strengthen and improve the leadership of the party and increase its fighting power in order to accomplish the grand objective of the four modernizations. To achieve this calls for indomitable spirit and determination and organizational pledges for investment in the form of time. If the workshop party branches pledge to assume their role as supervisors in the administration of production, their secretaries can be relieved of myriad administrative affairs and devote their time to doing a lot of other things.

Second, if the workshop party branches pledge to assume their role in the administration of production as supervisors, they can devote time to helping workshops build a perfect centralized production commanding system and [they can] stimulate workshop administrative cadres to work harder than ever. We are well aware that modern mass production requires a powerful, centralized production command organization, along with a system of clearly defined job responsibility, for everyone in every enterprise so that there is a person responsible for each link in the production process. If the workshop party branches assume a direct leading role in the administration of production, overlapping production commanding organizations would come into being to disrupt the established order of production. Furthermore, the efficiency of work and the enthusiasm and initiative of administrative cadres would be adversely affected if every proposal had to be approved by the party branches before it could be put into effect. Operating workshops this way would not benefit the development of production. Now could it meet the requirements for developing modern mass production.

Finally, we must also clearly understand that the party branches must promote production in a way that is different from the approach followed by workshop administrators. Their primary task is to insure the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies, to strengthen the building of the party and the fighting power of the party branches, and to inspire party members to act as models and vanguards in production. The party branches must also strive to strengthen their leadership over the workshop trade unions and workshop communist youth leagues, and must improve ideological and political work among the masses and guide them to fulfill production plans. They must also keep in close touch with reality, concentrate on investigation and study, do everything possible to help workshop administrative leadership to solve problems promptly whenever they crop up, and support its efforts in all fields of work. Party branch secretaries should refrain from acting like workshop administrative cadres and should avoid placing everything under their direct command, thus lowering the ranks of party organizations to the level of production administrative organizations. In the final analysis, if they act like administrative cadres, they are bound to disrupt the administration of production in workshops.

## PARTY AND STATE

### TIANJIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE DEMANDS GREATER WORK EFFICIENCY

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 80 p 1

[Article: "Oppose the Unhealthy Work Styles of Deciding but Not Acting, Substituting but Not Attending To and Delaying and Not Attending To; Municipal Committee Demands Agencies at All Levels Raise Work Efficiency; Immediately Cut Number of Meetings, Vigorously Rectify Meeting Style, Reduce Number of Documents and Reports"]

[Text] To eliminate the unhealthy work style of deciding but not acting, substituting and delaying but not attending to, the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee a few days ago issued a notice directing that agencies at all levels must vigorously put into effect and complete all matters that have already been discussed and decided on within a limited time. All actions which are delayed for no reason or are not conscientiously completed will be investigated and dealt with.

The municipal committee notified city agencies at all levels to cut down on meetings and paperwork immediately and vigorously to rectify meeting style. Meetings should be short and strictly limited in scope and the personnel who participate; if a large meeting must be held, it can be held below and not above; scattered meetings can be held, but not concentrated ones. Except to convene meetings of a commemorative or celebratory nature or individual important conferences, party and government leaders will attend no platform. Municipal agencies will retain at most one brief report and when various levels hold a meeting they are not to issue a report. Agencies at all levels should inspect existing reports. From now on, the scope of issuing reports will be strictly controlled.

The municipal committee stipulated that all questions which can be resolved orally do not require documents; anything which the levels can do by themselves does not require a written request and report to upper echelons. As for documents which must be issued, the responsible person should check them, pay attention to style to keep them short and to the point.

8226

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### IDEOLOGICAL 'EDUCATION' WORK IN TIANJIN HAILED

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Dong Yutian [5516 3768 3944] and Wang Qi [3769 3823]: "Tianjin Industrial and Communications Departments Study 'Guiding Principles'"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, party organizations at all levels of the industrial and communications front in Tianjin Municipality have concentrated on educating party members in the "guiding principles" and have scored greater successes in this field than expected.

Early this year, the industrial and communications program department of the Tianjin Municipal Party Committee concluded a research program by saying: "We must devote this year to achieving a breakthrough in political and ideological work. But whether we can achieve this depends mainly on how successful we will be in strengthening and improving the leadership of the party and in educating party members in the ideological and political line." This effort to educate party members began last February. At that time, this form of education emphasized the study of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important report of "The Current Situation and Our Tasks" as its main content, and the need to extend to other units on this front the electronic instrument plant's experience in strengthening the building of the party. Since the close of the Fifth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, many units on this front have conscientiously organized vast numbers of party members to shift the emphasis of this education to a careful and thorough study of the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life," and have held training classes for party members to study that document on a rotational basis. In the second half of last April, an educational meeting to exchange experiences was held by this front for its party members to hear reports on the related experiences of a hemp mill, a musical instrument plant, and a people's pharmaceutical plant. According to statistics tabulated, by the end of June nearly 60 percent of the units on this front took the initiative to hold study classes, which have graduated 50 percent of its party members. By means of education, this front has scored new successes in strengthening the role of party members as models and in improving party life and the leadership of the party. This form of education has benefited the party members in the following ways:

First, it has led them to get a clear understanding of the current situation and to increase their awareness of the need to implement the party's political line. Last February and March, some party members began to doubt our ability to achieve the four modernizations, because they did not understand the tremendous achievements we have scored over the past 3 years since the downfall of the "gang of four." Consequently, they even regarded the four modernizations merely as wishful thinking. By methods of analysis and comparison, the party committee of the first bureau of light industry has portrayed a clear picture of its past achievements and future developments or of changes to come. By the same method, it has convinced its party members that its achievements over the past 3 years have been remarkable, that the leadership provided by the Party Central Committee is correct, and that the prospects for realizing the four modernizations are bright. In this way, it has steeled their determination to implement the party's political line and accelerate the development of light industry. Early this year, the output growth rate planned by the bureau for 1980 ranged from 8 to 10 percent. As the study movement developed in depth, this growth rate first changed to 10 to 12 percent and then to 15 percent. In addition to achieving the 15-percent growth rate, it is now striving to make "three breakthroughs"--namely, breakthroughs in the value of output, of profits, and of exports. Before the study movement was launched, some of its party members and cadres originally held that although the situation throughout Tianjin Municipality and the rest of the country was excellent, the prospect for the first bureau of light industry was not too bright because the orders it had received could not keep its subordinate plants operating at full capacity. Following a study of the current situation, they have realized that although the speed at which the readjustment was made over the past 3 years seemed too slow, it can pick up in the future; the problem of inadequate orders is a growing pain that every expanding enterprise will experience, and a problem that can gradually be overcome. At present, this bureau is mobilizing the masses to focus their attention on improving the quality of its major products, strengthening coordination between production and marketing, and expanding the autonomy of enterprises on an experimental basis. From January to May, it registered an increase of 7 and 11 percent, respectively, in the gross value of industrial output and profits over the corresponding period of 1979.

Second, the party character has been strengthened, rapport has been established among the party members, and party unity has been achieved as a result of education. Some comrades who were formerly eager to criticize others have shifted their attitude by taking the initiative to examine their own shortcomings, thus strengthening the unity of their leading groups. At a training class emphasizing criticism and self-criticism, the party general branch of an electric welding plant has used the "guiding principles" as a weapon to tear down barriers to unity among its party members and to bring about a new spirit of cooperation in promoting production.



Third, education has induced party members to further raise their awareness of the vital significance of upholding the collective leadership, to improve relations between secretaries of the party committees and their members, and to strengthen their sense of collective leadership. Some bureaus, companies, and basic-level party organizations have persisted in strengthening collective leadership and dividing responsibility among the individuals in order to improve the leadership of the party, to put their enterprises in good order, and to develop production. In the past, the party committee of the hemp mill wanted to place everything under its leadership and to bring up every problem, both major and minor, for discussion at its meetings. More often than not, it went through endless discussions without making any decision, or it took no action when decisions were made. Eventually, the problem was passed on to its secretary for consideration and action. After studying the "guiding principles" in conjunction with this shortcoming, its members agreed that this practice would end up only wasting their energy and would serve no useful purpose; at stake were not work methods but principles for inner-party life. After reaching a common understanding through discussion, they have taken steps to perfect the system of collective leadership and have persisted in dividing the responsibility among the individuals, thus putting the organization of the party committee in good order. This improvement has also enabled its secretary and plant director to devote time to conducting investigation and study on the forefront of production and working with the masses in a common endeavor to resolve production problems.

Fourth, this form of education has led party members to raise their awareness of the need to serve the party as models and vanguards in all fields of work. After studying the "guiding principles," those party members who have to their credit relatively good performances have now placed stricter demands on themselves and are determined to act as models on all occasions; those originally undisciplined party members have also promised to improve their relations with the party organizations, to observe party discipline, and to obey orders from the party; those who were once afraid of offending others' sensibilities and dared not struggle against bad elements and misdeeds now have displayed courage to uphold the principles and struggle against erroneous tendencies. When wages were adjusted, many party members were highly praised by the masses for taking the general interest into consideration, for keeping the whole situation in mind, and for emphasizing unity and fair play in carrying out that task. After studying the "guiding principles," some leading cadres who are also party members have acted as models in resisting unhealthy workstyles. Leading members of the party branch of the magnetic materials plant have made it a policy not to compete with workers for housing units. To put this policy into effect, they recently assigned only 1 of 18 newly built housing units to a newly married party member, and the remainder to workers. Following a study of the guiding principles, the party general branch of the No 1 coal-processing plant, which once squandered the public funds by giving lavish banquets and sending gifts to curry favor, has taken action to stop this malpractice.

Fifth, various bureaus have started emulation campaigns for party members and party branches to compete with each other and to strive to improve their performances. From these campaigns, many outstanding party branches and party members are expected to emerge to greet the 12th Party Congress with their outstanding contributions to the four modernizations. Many party members have taken the lead in acquiring professional knowledge of technology and industrial management and have played a role as stalwarts in promoting the four modernizations. During an emulation campaign, nearly 95 percent of the party members of the No 4 dyed textile plant have overfulfilled their respective production plans during the first 5 months of this year. In addition to overfulfilling his own production plan, Li Qirong [2621 4418 2837], outstanding municipal model worker of the No 1 cotton textile mill and a Communist Party member, has voluntarily helped six young workers achieve similar outstanding successes in production.

9547

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### NEI MONGGOL HOLDS TEA PARTY FOR WRITERS, ARTISTS

SK260653 Hohhot Nei Mongol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT  
25 Jul 80

[Text] According to our reporter (Wu Xinmin), the Propaganda Department of the Regional CCP Committee held a tea party in the Hohhot guest house on the evening of 24 July for the representatives to the Third Regional Congress of Writers and Artists. Leading persons of the regional party, government and army departments, including Ting Mao, Wang Duo, Wang Yilun, Jie-er-ge-le, Bu He, Zhou Beifeng and (Li Cunyi), Chairman Kui Bi of the Regional CPPCC Committee and representatives of the pertinent departments enjoyed talking with some 500 writers and artists of various nationalities and congratulated them on the successful conclusion of the congress.

Permanent Secretary Wang Duo of the Regional CCP Committee gave an impromptu speech followed by warm applause. On behalf of the Regional CCP Committee and government, he first of all extended warm regards to the representatives and congratulated them on their achievements awarded at the congress. Comrade Wang Duo said that in order to carry out the four modernizations, we should have not only a high standard of material civilization but also a high standard of spiritual civilization. He expressed the hope that writers and artists of various nationalities throughout the region will stick to literature and art oriented to serving the people and socialism, conscientiously carry out the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, unite in one, emancipate their minds, develop democracy through writing and art, delve into life to create more and better works and contribute actively to make the region's literature and art flourish and to accomplish the four modernizations.

After the speech, some representatives gave very good performances. The tea party was filled with an atmosphere of unity and joy from beginning to end.

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### NEI MONGGOL MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR NATIONAL WRESTLER

SK270622 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT  
26 Jul 80

[Text] According to our sources, (Feng Duo), a noted national wrestler and member of the Fifth Xilin Gol League CPPCC Committee, died of an incurable illness in Bayan Ul Hot Township, Xi Ujimqin Banner, on 16 June, at the age of 55. A memorial service for Comrade (Feng Duo) was held recently at the auditorium of the Xi Ujimqin Banner Revolutionary Committee.

Ulanhu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Hu Zhaozhong, vice minister of the Ministry of Public Health under the State Council; and Wang Duo, permanent secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee, sent wreaths. Wreaths were also sent by the Nei Monggol Physical Culture and Sports Commission, the Xilin Gol League CCP Committee and the Xi Ujimqin Banner CCP and revolutionary committees. Messages of condolence were sent by representatives of concerned offices of the Nei Monggol Regional Nationalities Affairs Commission and the Nei Monggol Regional Physical Culture and Sports Commission. Representatives from the Xi Ujimqin Banner's party and government organizations and concerned officials from the Nei Monggol Regional Physical Culture and Sports Commission and the Xilin Gol League Physical Culture and Sports Commission attended the memorial service.

Comrade (Feng Duo) was an outstanding Mongolian wrestler from our region. He won two championships at the heavyweight (over 90 kilograms) Chinese-style wrestling competitions at the first and second national sports meets. In 1958 Comrade (Feng Duo) represented our country in an invitational wrestling tournament in the People's Republic of Mongolia. His performance in this competition won honors for the motherland. The State Physical Culture and Sports Commission in 1958 conferred on him the honorable title of Outstanding National Wrestler.

CSO: 4005



## PARTY AND STATE

### SHANGHAI MEETING HONORS GOOD CADRES, CRITICIZES BAD ONES

OW252230 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 25 July, the Shanghai Municipal Real Estate Administrative Bureau held a cadre meeting to commend a number of outstanding individuals and units. It also called on the masses of housing administrative cadres to foster healthy tendencies, vigorously curb unhealthy tendencies and work hard to improve the people's housing conditions.

During the past year or so, the cadres in Shanghai City's real estate departments have done a lot to improve the masses' housing conditions. Many methods have been used, including housing exchanges and assignments, to solve the serious housing shortage step by step for more than 23,300 families with substantial difficulties. These methods have helped more than 7,500 workers and staff members exchange houses. A number of advanced housing administrative personnel have emerged who are eager to meet the masses' needs and solve the masses' problems.

However, a small number of housing administrative personnel have used their housing authority positions to extort money, make things difficult for residents and take bribes. Such illegal and criminal activities have directly undermined the party's prestige among the masses, aggravated the discrepancy between housing supply and demand and caused extremely bad consequences. At today's meeting, individual criminals who had used their authority to engage in malpractice for selfish needs and who had committed serious offenses against law and discipline were exposed and criticized.

(Zhou Changhua), a former staff member of the [words indistinct] Department of the Municipal Real Estate Administrative Bureau, stole (official papers), affixed the official seal on them without authorization, forged official documents, embezzled (housing funds) and made illegal housing exchanges and assignments. The bureau party committee announced his expulsion from the party. Zhou Changhua has now been taken into custody by the judicial organ, in accordance with the law. Four other staff members of housing administrative departments in Xuhui and

Huangpu districts have also been legally arrested for malpractice, graft, accepting bribes and extortion.

Comrade Zhong Min, secretary of the municipal party committee, spoke at the meeting.

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### SWINDLER SUCCEEDS BY PLAYING UP FALSE 'CONNECTIONS'

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 May 80 p 2

[Article by reporter Feng Fenghe [7458 7364 0729] and correspondent Liao Zixin [1675 0796 2450]: "An Account of How a Swindler Was Trapped"]

[Text] On a day in late February of this year, the telephone in the hostel of the Xingning County Revolutionary Committee rang, "Ding-a-ling." The caller, identifying himself as "Deputy Secretary Wang of the county party committee" said, "Ceng Minggao [2582 2494 7559], who lives in room No 23, is the son of my former superior, so please give him consideration."

Ceng Minggao, of room No 23, had arrived at the hostel looking for a room a few days before. At that time, he wore a set of old work clothes with the number "740" on the left breast and carried official business documents of Ceng Minggao of the Post and Telecommunications Bureau in XX County. At first, the service personnel took no special notice of this youth, but after the phone call from "the superiors," their attitude toward him was no longer the same. Before long, Ceng Minggao returned. In a cocky manner, he bragged to the desk clerk on duty and the two PLA comrades living at the hostel, "My father is the secretary of the X X County Party Committee, and my mother is the vice chairman of the county revolutionary committee. I am a security officer for plant '740.' I am here to bring confidential documents to the Xingning ..... ." After the telephone call and this self-introduction, people immediately respected him and saw him in a new light. Thus the opening bell formally sounded on the swindler's farce.

This Ceng Minggao was basically a swindler steeped in iniquity. When he realized the miraculous effects that could be realized through the borrowing of a telephone, he made repeated calls under the name of the deputy party secretary of the county, Chairman Zhang of a certain division headquarters of the PLA, such and such military district, etc., to the hostel. The content of these calls included thanks to the hostel for looking after Ceng Minggao; statements that Ceng was on a special mission and asking that they facilitate his work; statements that once Ceng had finished his work, a car would be sent within a few days to take him back,

etc. The telephone calls followed one after the other, and people's respect for him grew deeper and deeper. The PLA comrades living at the hostel spontaneously lent him their radio and some novels for his entertainment; the hostel lent him a recently purchased bicycle to use; two PLA comrades and the purchasing officer of the hostel collected more than 100 yuan and asked him to buy them an inexpensive wristwatch; that same purchasing agent lent Ceng his own watch to wear....

One day Ceng went out wearing his work clothes and returned wearing a military uniform and cap, transforming him into a military man on active duty. The people at the hostel asked in amazement, "How have you become a military man all of a sudden?" He said, confidentially, "Hey, this is a special requirement of my special work!" In fact, his military uniform and cap had been gotten by fraud from a disabled military man. From this time on, he became a "military man on active duty."

On this day, he started off for the Xingning airport on his bicycle, and arrived at a fork in the road. As luck would have it, a young girl on a bicycle came toward him and he hurried forward to ask directions. The girl, seeing him as a PLA comrade, enthusiastically pointed out the way to him. It happened that he and the girl were going in the same direction. The two rode along and talked together, asking about each other's background. When the girl mentioned that her father held a leading position in a certain county, the swindler followed closely with "Ah! He's your father? I know him. He came to visit our unit at New Year's, and we had a drink together!" When the girl heard that this PLA comrade knew her father, she was very happy, and the more they talked, the closer they became. The swindler also continued to pour out his own "life story" to the girl: His father was the deputy commander of such and such a unit, he himself was the chief of staff of a certain regiment, and was presently at a certain military college, etc. Hearing all this, the girl developed an extraordinary admiration for him. When they parted, he asked the girl warmly to come to the hostel to visit him.

The next day, Ceng was strolling along the street when he happened on the girl and her mother out shopping and on their way to visit relatives. As soon as he saw the two, he ran forward to greet them warmly and took both mother and daughter back to the hostel for tea and candy, entertaining them enthusiastically. The girl invited him to go along to their relatives' house, and he agreed with pleasure. Later, the girl invited him back to her home, and he did not decline. For the next 10 days or more, they were as thick as thieves. To court the girl's favor, the swindler used various blandishments, saying that he would arrange jobs for the girl and her younger brothers and sisters, that he would take her to Beijing for a visit, etc.

On 11 March, in the evening, the girl and the swindler returned to the hostel together after a movie to drink tea and eat some candy, and to talk privately. It came to be past 11 o'clock, and the girl had still



not left. The man on duty at the hostel went to the room to urge the girl to leave soon. The swindler laughed and said, "We're going to be married here tonight." The desk clerk felt that this was just too bizarre, and gave them a stern rebuff. Thereupon, the swindler went out with the girl and did not return that night.

The comrade at the hostel began to feel there was something fishy about this Ceng Minggao, and felt as well that it was something serious, so he reported it next day to the public security station. The public security comrade realized what the swindler was thinking, and following this lead, went to investigate in the middle of the night at the production team where the girl lived. Hearing the dogs barking, the crafty swindler knew all was not well and decamped from the girl's home in confusion without even putting on his shoes or hat, just as the dog was jumping over the wall. It was only then that the simple and naive girl suddenly realized what had happened, and she was choked with tears....

On the morning of 17 March, this fugitive swindler, after having fled to Xunwu County in Jiangxi Province and working a swindle there, hurried back to Huanghuai in Xingning County, intending to flee from there to Guangzhou. As soon as he had signed his name on the guest register at the Hunaghuai Hotel, he encountered a very alert desk clerk. The desk clerk, seeing this "military man on active duty" with such a confused demeanor, standing unsteadily, hardly like a military man, he became suspicious. After the clerk assigned him a room, he played the same old game, saying that he was the son of the deputy commander of a certain unit and a member of the political committee of a certain military college, with wages of more than 80 yuan per month, etc. However, this only aroused the clerk's suspicions. "Why does he reveal so much about himself?" "Why does he always carry his cap in his hand, instead of wearing it?" After the hotel personnel discussed this, they decided to report it to the public security station. On hearing their report, the station officer sent three comrades to look into it. In the investigation, they found a false pistol made from a paper toothpaste box that could be stuck in the belt to intimidate people, as well as two watches and more than 70 dollars in cash that the swindler had brought with him. As a result of this, the swindler fell into the law's net.

Originally, this swindler's name was Ye Yihong [0673 0310 1347], and he was a member of the Xianhu Production Brigade, Nankou Commune, Meixian County. He was 22 years old. Because he loved leisure and hated work, he gradually took the wrong road. Last year, in Hongwei and Paidu communes and other areas of Meixian County, Ceng swindled people out of money, bicycles, multipurpose recorders, etc., and was captured and held for reeducation by the Meixian public security organ. In December of last year he carried out another swindle in Longchuan County, cheating Ceng Minggao, a vehicle driver for the Longchuan County Post and Telecommunications Bureau, out of a set of work clothes bearing the number "740," as well as stealing two sets of expired official business documents from

him. Afterwards, pretending to be Ceng Minggao, he fled successively to Heyuan, Xingning, and other areas. This swindler's farce was acted out after he fled to Xingning on 28 February of this year.

Editor's Note: Reading "An Account of How a Swindler Was Trapped" makes one repeatedly ponder this question: How is an ordinary 22-year-old man able to carry on his swindles unimpeded wherever he goes? Would people be so easily duped if he did not pretend to be "son of the county committee secretary," "son of a certain deputy commander," "member of the political committee at a certain military college," etc.? There are now such comrades who, once they hear someone is the son or a relative of "Commander XX," are immediately very respectful of that person and see him with new eyes, and because of this, that person rises in social status. Hence, we get what we ask for, and even without opening their own mouths, there are naturally many people who will "enthusiastically" flatter them sedulously, ingratiate themselves, give them this or that, be only too anxious to make up to them, and the more intimately the better, all to obtain some "benefits." A swindler like Ye Yihong utilizes this "psychology" of some people to carry out his unscrupulous swindles. Isn't this worth thinking about?

9284

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON PARTY, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

[The following biographic information on selected party and government officials was extracted from various Chinese-language publications as indicated in parentheses at the end of each item.]

Cai Xuexhong [5591 1331 1813]

Deputy Director, Agricultural Reclamation Bureau, Zhejiang Province and member, Party General Assembly; died 28 Mar 80 in Hangzhou at age 56; a memorial service was held on 8 Apr 80 in Hangzhou. (Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO 9 Apr 80 p 2)

Cheng Xuke [4453 4872 3784]

Director, Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Parks. (Shanghai WEN HUI BAO 8 Jul 80 p 1)

Jia Tingsan [6328 1656 0005]

Third Secretary, Beijing Municipal Party Committee; President, Municipal Party School. (Beijing BEIJING RIBAO 20 Jun 80 p 1)

Jiang Huaying [5592 5478 5391]

Deputy Director, Shanghai Municipal Second Commerce Bureau. (Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO 14 Jun 80 p 1)

Li Chao [2621 6389]

Director, Guangdong Provincial Office of Culture and Education. (Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO 17 Jun 80 p 1)

Li Ruifu [2621 6904 1133]

Deputy Director, Shanghai Municipal Higher Education Bureau; Vice President, Shanghai Teachers University. (Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO 20 Jun 80 p 1)

Lin Chuan [2651 1557]

Director, Guangdong Provincial Higher Education Bureau. (Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO 17 Jun 80 p 1)

Lin Deming [2651 1794 2494]

Deputy Director, Shanghai Municipal Foreign Affairs Office; recently welcomed a Yugoslav delegation on a visit to Shanghai. (Shanghai WEN HUI BAO 18 Jun 80 p 1)

Liu Daosheng [0491 1418 3932]

Director, Propaganda Department, Beijing Municipal Party Committee. (Beijing BEIJING RIBAO 19 Jun 80 p 1)

Mao Lianjue [3029 5114 3778]

Secretary, Beijing Municipal Party Committee. (Beijing BEIJING RIBAO 20 Jun 80 p 1)

Ou Chu [2962 0443]

Vice Chairman, Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee; on 17 Jun 80 he attended reception for Barbados Premier. (Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO 18 Jun 80 p 1)

Qi Xin [7871 1800]

Wife of Xi Zhongxun [5045 0112 8113], First Secretary, Guangdong Provincial Party Committee. (Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO 18 Jun 80 p 1)

Shi X'ng [0670 5887]

Deputy Director, Zhejiang Provincial Cultural Bureau; on 25 May 80 attended a reception given by Vice Governor Liu Yifu of Zhejiang Province in honor of Swedish visitors. (Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO 26 May 80 p 4)

Wang Huanchao [3769 3562 6389]

Deputy Director, Shanghai Municipal Finance and Trade Office. (Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO 14 Jun 80 p 1)

Wang Jingpan [3769 0079 3140]

Deputy Director, Shanghai Municipal Second Bureau of Commerce. (Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO 14 Jun 80 p 1)



Wang Xudong [3769 2485 2639]

Director, Beijing Municipal Nationalities Committee; on 30 May 80 he visited a nursery in Jianguo Gate. (Beijing BEIJING WANBAO 1 Jun 80 p 1)

Wu Lengxi [0702 0397 6007]

Secretary, Guangdong Provincial Party Committee. (Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO 17 Jun 80 p 1)

Xue Changkui [5641 2490 7607]

Director, Jiangxi Provincial Shipping Bureau; also Secretary, Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee. (Beijing GONGREN RIBAO 21 Jul 80 p 1)

Xue Ju [5641 7467]

Deputy Secretary, Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee. (Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO 16 Jul 80 p 1)

Yan Jiazhen [6768 1367 4631]

appointed Vice Chairman, Judicial Committee, Zhejiang Provincial Higher People's Court at the 3rd Session of the 5th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on 30 Apr 80. (Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO 3 May 80 p 1)

Yang Shifa [2799 1102 3127]

Secretary, Shanghai Municipal Party Committee; concurrently Deputy Mayor and Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Scientific and Technological Committee. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 12 Jun 80 p 2)

Yang Wenwei [2799 2429 5588]

Deputy Director, Shanghai Municipal Finance and Trade Office. (Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO 14 Jun 80 p 1)

Zhang Zhongliang [1728 0112 5328]

Secretary, Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee; on 30 Jun 80 he attended a meeting of over 200 scientific and technological workers of Jiangsu Province to commemorate the 59th anniversary of the founding of the CCP. (Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO 1 Jul 80 p 1)

Zhong Ru [6988 0320]

Deputy Director, Education and Health Department, Zhejiang Provincial  
Party Committee. (Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO 16 Jul 80 p 1)

Zhou Bi [0719 1084]

Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Economic Committee; on 17 Jun 80  
welcomed a Yugoslav city delegation on a visit to Shanghai. (Shanghai  
WEN HUI BAO 18 Jun 80 p 1)

Zhou Junsheng [0719 0093 3932]

Director, Shanghai Municipal Second Bureau of Commerce. (Shanghai  
JIEFANG RIBAO 14 Jun 80 p 1)

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### BRIEFS

FUJIAN ORGAN NAME CHANGES--On 10 July, the Fujian provincial people's government issued a circular on the name changes of some offices at the municipal level. The circular said that along with changing the name of the Public Security Bureau to Public Security Department, the other offices at the municipal level that have changed to departments include the Provincial People's Government Office, the Education Bureau, Public Health Bureau, the Civil Administrative Bureau, the Judicial Bureau, the Material Bureau, the Metallurgical Industry Bureau, the Water Conservancy and Electric Power Bureau, the Machine-Building Bureau, the Light Industry Bureau, the Communications Bureau, the Chemical Industry Bureau, the Agricultural Bureau, the Forestry Bureau, the Water Reclamation Bureau, the Commerce Bureau, the Grain Bureau and the Financial Revenue Bureau. Those which retain the designation of bureau include Personnel, Culture, Publications, Broadcasting, Labor, Standardization and Metrology, Geology, Statistics, Earthquakes, Weights and Measures, Surveying and Cartography, Construction, Construction Material, Environmental Protection, Min River Project, Coal, National Defense Industry, Electronics Industry, Post and Telecommunications, Medical Management, Meteorology, Agricultural Machinery, No 2 Light Industry, Commune and Brigade Enterprises and Foreign Trade. [HK230203 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 19 Jul 80 HK]

JIANGSU GAMBLING CADRE EXPOSURE--(Zhao Yulin), party member and deputy director of the Changzhou Commercial Machinery Repair and Spare Parts Plant, has been expelled from the party and sentenced to 2 years in prison for gambling. It was learned that (Zhao) gambled on more than 90 occasions since 1978, and his gambling partners numbered more than 40. It was also learned that (Zhao) used his official powers to embezzle public funds for his gambling and appropriated official vehicles for gambling trips outside the city. When his case was exposed in January this year, he made confessions to the higher-level authorities but continued his gambling, going so far as to take a gambling trip to Anhui Province. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jul 80 OW]

JIANGXI REHABILITATION RALLY--In accordance with the decision of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, the Nanchang Railway Bureau held a rally on 12 July to reverse the verdict and the miscarriage of justice on Comrade (Wu Xiaofei), who was murdered for opposing Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and for redressing Comrade Liu Shaoqi's grievances. Some 1,000 people took part in the rally. (Gao Tingxiang), deputy secretary of the Nanchang Railway Bureau CCP Committee, read the decision of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jul 80 HK]

CSO: 4005



## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### NAVAL DESTROYER COMPLETES SOUTH PACIFIC MISSION

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jun 80 p 2

[Article by reporter Li Zhongshi [2621 0112 1395]: "Voyage of a Certain Naval Destroyer's Commanders and Soldiers to the South Pacific"]

[Text] "Riding the wind and breaking the waves, traveling to the ends of the world, triumphant songs are sung aloud." These are the words written by Deputy Chief of General Staff Zhang Aiping [1728 1947 5493] as a going-away gift to the crew of a destroyer of our nation prior to its long voyage to the South Pacific.

For over a month, the commanders and soldiers of this ship have shouldered the heavy burden of the motherland and its people and have joined the entire ocean fleet, fearing neither danger nor difficulties, to ply the oceans for over 8,000 knots, successfully completing the mission of surveying for and retrieving rockets. Triumphant songs are sung aloud and the crew returned in victory. This is the first time that our nation's ships have sailed to the South Pacific, and they have won honor for our motherland. This is such encouraging news! The following is a record of some of the travels of the commanders and soldiers of this destroyer.

#### Severe Test

After the ship began its voyage, it crossed oceans and straits, passed by Taolien and left Donghai and entered the Pacific. It is not "peaceful" on the Pacific. The winds were strong and the waves were high and the surges were swift. When the surges were in motion, the ocean surface seemed calm while underneath the surface the water was rolling. The ship was jolted and swayed. Objects on tables could not remain still, and even people were thrown out of their beds and ropes had to be used to remain "fixed" in position. Despite the huge waves and many difficulties, the firm will of the commanders and soldiers to complete the mission was not shaken.

One day during the voyage, the radar antenna suddenly malfunctioned. Radar technician Li Youyi [2621 0645 6146] and soldier Fan Linbing

[5400 2651 0365] climbed to the top of the mast of over 20 meters while the ship was swaying over 30 degrees to inspect the radar. Surging waves frequently hit and the mast swayed violently but they disregarded their dizziness, risked danger, tightly grasped the rope ladder and courageously repaired the antenna. They finally eliminated the malfunction and made sure the radar operated normally.

As the surging waves increased, more comrades suffered from sea sickness. Some could not eat for several days. The ship's party committee issued a call to all to "overcome sea sickness, everyone eat." The political commissioner and the deputy political commissioner personally went down to the engine room and the living quarters to ask everyone to receive the test.

Because of the time difference, the commanders and soldiers even had difficulty sleeping. The time difference between the region where the rockets land in the South Pacific and Beijing is 4 hours. Going to sleep at 8 o'clock at night is equivalent to 4 o'clock in the afternoon in Beijing. Many comrades were not accustomed to the change and could not fall asleep. Getting up at 6 o'clock in the morning is equivalent to 2 o'clock at night in Beijing. The soldiers thought of all kinds of ways to overcome loss of sleep due to time differences.

More severe is the hot summer. The target area of the rocket is near the Equator. It is hot and uncomfortable. Under the strong sunshine, walking on the deck is like walking on something hot. Inside the engine room, the temperature is even higher, generally 50 to 60 degrees or more. According to tests made by concerned departments, a person working in the engine room for 4 hours perspires a total of 7 jin 6 liang of sweat. After working in the engine room for 20 minutes, all clothes are wet from perspiration. But our soldiers were not afraid of the severe summer, were not afraid of the difficulties, remained steadfast at their post, and persistently completed each mission. After sailing, leader of the power squad and communist party member Wang Zhenguo [3769 2182 0948] frequently went to the humid and hot boiler room to inspect the parts to make sure the "heart" of the ship was still operating. Once, in order to remove the accumulated soot inside the boiler chamber, he climbed into the boiler chamber immediately after it stopped burning. Under a high temperature of 70 degrees, he used a scraper and hammer to remove the accumulated soot piece by piece and worked for 1 hour. This time he received a third class award for outstanding performance.

#### A Proud Achievement

After passing the Equator, the ship was on its way to the South Pacific! This was an unforgettable moment.

The time the ship crossed the Equator was earlier than estimated. This was because there was a super low-pressure system above the Carolines forming a typhoon. If the ship followed the predetermined course, it would have encountered the typhoon. Therefore, it changed course and headed southward, approaching the Equator faster.

The ship continued on its course and encouraging news came through the loudspeaker system: "After half an hour we will cross the Equator!" "After 10 minutes, we will cross the Equator!" At this time, the deck was filled with people. The rays of the golden sun and the cotton-like clouds flew close to the ocean surface. The view was a kaleidoscopic scene.

Not long afterwards, the whistle sounded for 1 minute. The commanders and soldiers stood on the deck and shouted: "We have entered the South Pacific!" "We have crossed into the Southern Hemisphere!" They jumped and shouted: Remember! South Pacific! The Chinese People's Liberation Army's naval soldiers have come for a visit! These are such proud statements! It is a great achievement for people living in the Northern Hemisphere to enter the Southern Hemisphere and our nation's naval fleet has for the first time entered into the South Pacific.

At this happy moment, commanders and soldiers wrote this poem with emotion: "Sailing the ocean and crossing the seas while the east wind dances, those who do not cross the Equator are not heroes; grasping for the moon and catching fish each shows his talent, the red heart and the hot blood nourishes the new pine." Thinking of the old China before Liberation, let alone talking about sending a ship to the South Pacific, even our own Yangtze River and Huangpo River became the territory of the "foreigners." Today, our ships proudly sail the Pacific to participate in our nation's experiment to fire rockets capable of carrying warheads. This is a moment to show others of our achievements and a moment of which we can be proud.

#### Unforgettable Happiness and Joy

"The Pacific is brilliant. Invincible soldiers' will and spirit shot into the night sky to China. A thousand pairs of heavenly eyes stared at the tip of the clouds. They shouted in unison and saw on the starboard the rocket that had made it."

This is the poetic record the soldiers wrote to describe the "rocket" they saw from the deck. On the morning of 18 May, the weather was especially clear. The Pacific was filled with green waves and golden rays. The survey ship flying the five-star flag and the salvage ship lined up uniformly at the predetermined time and the ocean area. One destroyer after another ceaselessly patrolled the waters. One helicopter after another flew and searched in circles.

Suddenly from in front of starboard a light spot was discovered in the northwest sky and the brightness increased and the object became larger and larger. Suddenly it turned into a fire ball with a white tail and zoomed by. In less than several seconds there was a big "bang" and the object splashed into the sea, shooting up water columns over 150 meters high. The coloring agent contained inside the rocket's head stained the seawater a bright green floating line. At this time, thunderous shouts came from the deck and the command tower: "The rocket launch has been successful," "We have won a victory!"

At the same time, an instrument box that recorded all the parameters was shot from the head of the rocket and slowly dropped from the sky under a red and white parachute. Our helicopter suspended itself 30 meters above the ocean surface. Divers climbed down the suspended ladder and jumped into the sea, and with swift action within 5 minutes and 27 seconds, they retrieved the instrument box.

The entire ship was excited. The rocket was launched so accurately, indicating our nation's rocketry has advanced to a new level. It signifies that in the future war against aggression, the aggressor far away can be accurately and effectively attacked. To celebrate the victory, to record this unforgettable and happy moment, people rushed to take pictures as a remembrance.

On this day, naval officers and soldiers shouted happily and sang. Poems written for the occasion were sent to the broadcasting tower like snow flakes. The most moving poem was:

A fiery dragon in the blue sky zooms past like a  
long rainbow;  
A big bang is heard and water columns shoot up from  
the large ocean;  
The great will of China brings happiness to one  
billion;  
The courage of the superpowers has been shattered,  
by the giant that performs its heroic deed.



TRAINING REGIMENT IN SICHUAN EXCELS IN FLIGHT TRAINING, SAFETY

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 80 p 1

[Article: "Strengthening Ideological-Political Work, Meticulously Organizing Flight Training"]

[Text] The 3d Training Regiment of a certain aviation school of the PLA Air Force in Sichuan Province has chalked up a 20-year record of flight safety--from April 1960 to April of this year--and has also provided air force units with large numbers of qualified pilots. The regiment recently held a mobilization rally to sum up its 20 years of flight safety, at which a higher level party committee presented it with an award banner and the rating of advanced unit in training airmen.

Organized more than 20 years ago, the 3d Regiment, as a result of its actual practice, is deeply convinced that flight safety is directly related to the emergence, at a faster rate and in larger numbers, of qualified pilots and to modernization of the air force. Therefore it has made flight safety an important task and has meticulously organized flight training. The regiment's political commissar, Gao Hongye [7559 3163 0673], has worked for 173 flight days with classes at the flying grounds, conscientiously strengthening ideological work. By long insisting on good preflight preparations, Regimental Commander Li Jinsong [2621 6855 3932] has served as a model for the entire regiment.

There are many low clouds, much fog, and poor visibility in Sichuan. The 3d Regiment has organized strict, hard flight training that has turned out highly skilled pilots and insured flight safety. In one quarter of last year, the regiment carried out 29 training flights under weather conditions of low clouds and poor visibility. Some of the captains and instructors in the regiment can now teach students, under complex weather conditions with clouds only 500 meters from the ground and visibility only 2,000 meters, to fly safely and also be able to deal fairly well with problems that suddenly arise. For example, Ren Tiansheng [0117 1131 3932], deputy leader of a squadron in the 2d Air Battalion, was on a training flight when the aircraft's radar compass suddenly broke down. Cool-headedly deducing his distance and direction from base from his time in flight, he brought the aircraft safely back to base.

In organizing flight training, the party committee of the 3d Regiment constantly helps the cadres, instructors, and students to clearly and definitely insure flight safety and complete the training missions, achieve the relationships necessitated by the shift in work emphasis, and heighten everybody's sense of responsibility for insuring flight safety. While watching another comrade's flight training, if student Wang Yuejin [3769 6460 665] sees a stuck wingflap on the aircraft while it is taxiing on the runway in preparation for takeoff, he immediately reports this to the control tower, and this allows the commander to correctly deal with the problem and thus insure flight safety.

The regiment's party committee also initiates extensive safety merit activities, making them an important measure for mobilizing the masses to insure flight safety. Since 1974, 16 units and individuals in the regiment have been designated as pacesetters. Last year, 88 units and 377 comrades received awards for meritorious service.

9727

CSO: 4005

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### COMPUTER TECHNICIAN GAVE HIS LIFE TO GUIDED MISSILE WORK

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Hu Shihong [5170 1102 1738] and Liu Zhongyi [0491 1813 5030]:  
"Guided Missiles and Love"]

[Excerpts] Under the intense rays of searchlights, a "jade dragon" imprisoned in an iron cage, with its gigantic body erect and its head held high, proudly points its nose at the night sky as if wanting to fly up into the heavens.

The flight test of a new guided missile is about to begin. A number of people have gathered on the observation tower. At the side of the stern commanding officer there stands a dignified, genteel and refined young woman. She, Lu Zhanghua [4151 1757 5478], has a legacy of love left by Sheng Jinrong [4141 6855 2817], a martyr who, not long ago, sacrificed himself for the public good, a pacesetter in advanced scientific and technological work, designated as such by the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission, and the deputy leader of the 2d Company of a radar observation station who had received the title of "Lei Feng-type Cadre." With a gentle and soft but gratified gaze, she looks attentively at the guided missile--and in her mind thinks:

O guided missile, ladder to the highest heavens, powerful symbol of our motherland! Does there not seethe within your gigantic body the blood of Jinrong's youth? Jinrong, O Jinrong, today I finally see what for a long, long time people were unable to understand about you.

#### A Most Excellent Ordering of Time

From the time 2 years ago when he stepped through the door to the most advanced national defense technology, Sheng Jinrong felt that time was the most precious thing in the world. He had just been assigned to be a technician in a computer team at a radar observation station. If we were to describe radar as an indispensable "nursemaid" for the test flight of a guided missile, then the computer would fully deserve to be thought of as the brain and nervous system of that "nursemaid." Unfolding before his eyes was a road leading to a mythological realm: guided missiles, artificial satellites,

spaceflight--how entrancing! Sheng Jinrong was fascinated by this dreamlike enterprise. However, when he opened the computer cabinet for the first time, he was dazzled to find it full of winding and twisted circuits, a maze of dark paths, and he was at a loss how to proceed. But he didn't heave pointless sighs or waver; he decided to overcome the difficulty.

From this beginning there emerged at the towering heights of the study of electronics a bold and powerful climber, and to the mysterious seas and oceans of the computer was added a new mariner who dared to probe their depths. Sheng Jinrong studied when others would rest, relax in a cool place, chat, or play chess. When he was studying at a certain factory in Nanjing, the famous scenic spot of Yansi Ji [Swallow Steps, a hill north of Nanjing overlooking the Yangtze River Valley] was close at hand but he didn't have time to visit it. Twelve times he suffered from the flareup of an intestinal ulcer, but he would just press down on his stomach with one hand and continue to study, even though the pain caused sweat to stand out on his forehead. Once, after having a surgical incision under his arm, he was told by the doctor to make sure that the wound did not close, so he put both hands behind his chest to hold it open and studied in this posture.

This was in the years when it was against the law to practice a profession, and a crime to study technology! His behavior was risky. As one would expect, a rumor flew about like a poisoned arrow: "He is White [ideologically] and expert!" A person with good intentions broke out in a cold sweat for him and urged him to be a little careful. Brushing the risk aside with a smile, he studied as before.

In this manner, in a short space of time, he had profoundly and intensely studied over 10 areas of specialized knowledge, including the principles of the electronic computer, digital pulse electrical circuits, logic design, canceling techniques, and data processing. He had also studied, on his own, the English and Japanese languages. Finally, by dint of hard study and diligent probing, this brave and strong man broke open the mysterious palace of the electronic computer. He not only skillfully grasped the computer's system from internal storage to operational control, but also, as required by the guided missile mission, had an intimate knowledge of computer technology from the computer's hardware to its software, from the computer's maintenance to the writing of programs for it. He became just like a computer expert for the base.

It is no wonder that a man who devotes all his time to the guided missile enterprise lacks an adequate plan with regard to the question of love between man and woman. He was foggy about what love was; he didn't have time to think about gaining a woman's love. So it happened that on the day that Sheng Jinrong parted dejectedly from Lu Zhanghua, he had not taken more than a few steps when he heard her call to him. At a loss, he turned back to her.



## Header, Open Your Eyes Wide

In order to meet even better the guided missile test requirements, Sheng Jinrong made many improvements and innovations for the computer. Every evening he broke the machine down into up to 1,000 parts and then put it back together again. The next day there was not the slightest tangle in the machine and it functioned normally. Therefore, the breakdown and reassembly had been done correctly. Days and months passed. After 3 months, by putting in over 800 hours of extra work, he had increased the computer's operating speed by 20,000 calculations per second.

Marriage, some people say, is a turning point in life. All ideals, aspirations, undertakings, and goals are left on the other side of the river of love. But for Sheng Jinrong, who only struggled for the good of the common enterprise, the finding of a companion who loved him gave him new strength, and he became like a nonstop computer himself, working around the clock. He not only led the comrades of the computer team to satisfactorily complete the team's mission on 17 guided missile flight tests, but also used his sparetime to make seven fairly large improvements and innovations for the computer. Someone, after his sacrificed death, estimated that in the 4 years after his marriage he had put in over 2,500 hours of overtime, averaging over 1.5 hours per day, and this figure does not include the time he spent on study directly related to his work. No wonder people called him the "man who does not know the meaning of fatigue."

## Along the Guided Missile's Orbital Path ...

One day in 1978, the base gave the safety control station the task of processing single pulse data, requesting that the task be completed as quickly as possible. Station personnel went in search of Sheng Jinrong. Unfortunately, the computer he was responsible for was undergoing a major overhaul at the time and had been disassembled into thousands of parts lying scattered in disorder on the floor. To reassemble it would, at the least, take 5 or 6 days. The comrades of the safety control station were greatly disappointed, but Sheng Jinrong reassured them: "No matter. We'll restore it to normal right away!" All through the night he led his comrades in arms in an intense battle without a single break. By 2 am, the machine had been put back together and the data were then processed with unexpected speed.

On another occasion, two comrades from a certain research institute were anxious to process some data. They had waited to use another computer for a month without getting a crack at it and were restless with anxiety. Sheng Jinrong's computer was extremely busy at the time, but he still generously consented to let them use it. The second day was New Year's Day, and so the machine happened to be idle then. He sacrificed his holiday in order to satisfy their requirements.

like fire, Sheng Jinrong's youth continually warmed other people. He often said: "All I have was given to me by the party, and I'll give my all to it." Yes, the flame in his heart burned for the party's cause. He offered as a tribute his brilliance and enthusiasm, even his love for his wife, to the guided missile enterprise.

What is love? It should be not like a circle but like a ray. Its greatness lies in that it is able to produce joint efforts, a ray of joint efforts directed at the correct goal. And when directed toward this goal, the flower of a splendid love blooms by following the common revolutionary ideals!

Yes, Lu Zhanghua should justifiably be proud of having been Sheng Jinrong's wife. Look, in the years after he graduated from the university in 1970 and came to the base, he persisted in learning from Lei Feng, intensively studied the technology of his profession, became both Red and expert, and turned himself into a proficient computer technician. In the 9 years after he entered the ranks, he was reassigned to different jobs on eight occasions, but he never gave a thought to his personal gain or loss. Consciously he submitted himself to the party's requirements and did well in whatever line of work he was put in, becoming proficient in his job. To help his comrades on the computer team to raise their technical level, he led them in compiling a computer textbook containing 100,000 Chinese characters. During his 9-year enlistment, he was commended by his superiors seven times, and on two occasions he was cited as an "advanced cadre in learning from Lei Feng." In April 1978, the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission designated him a "pacesetter in advanced scientific and technological work." In February 1979, he was promoted because of his outstanding work. Then, on 8 August 1979, he was leading his comrades in clearing out an old abandoned vegetable cellar when the ceiling suddenly collapsed, pinning him inside. All rescue attempts were futile, and he unfortunately met a sacrificial death.

On 21 August 1979, at 21 hours 35 minutes 34 seconds, the naga dragon, with a long roar that shook the earth, spurted out a myriad golden rays, soared up, and flew toward the horizon--another successful launch of a guided missile designed and built by our country by itself!

Looking at this magnificent scene, a surge of emotion, like the mighty waves of Qiantang Lake, welled up in Lu Zhanghua's bosom. She seemed to see in the splendid rays jettied by the guided missile the flames of Jinrong's passionate love, to see the countless men of our motherland who are devoting themselves to the four modernizations, including their wives' brilliance and enthusiasm.

9727  
CSO: 4005

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### PARTY MEMBERS BENEFIT FROM ROTATIONAL TRAINING

Chengdu SICHUAN RTBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Organization Office, Political Department, Sichuan Military District: "Rotational Training of Cadres Spreads to All Units in Provincial Military District"]

[Text] The party committee of Sichuan Provincial Military District and all its attached units have made the rotational training of party members universal. Taking the "Guiding Principles" and the revised draft of the party constitution as their teaching materials, they have educated party members in basic party knowledge and in party regulations and laws. By the middle of May, more than 3,000 party members had undergone rotational training. Leading cadres at all levels have given full attention to this work. Some of them have personally written lecture notes or set up party classes; some have held forums for branch secretaries, at which the ideological state of the ranks of party members was analyzed. In the rotational training, each unit lays stress on integrating theory with practice by leading everybody to employ the method of discussion, launch criticism and self-criticism, and rectify the ideological workstyle. The party member ranks show a distinct change after rotational training. Some comrades who formerly did not keep their minds on their work are now steady in thinking and enthusiastic about their work, devoting their hearts and souls to the building up of the units and the militia.

9727

CSO: 4005

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### PARTY BODY IN PLA UNIT FOLLOWS 'GUIDING PRINCIPLES'

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Chen Lihui [7115 4539 1920], Chen Qingfa [7115 1987 3127], Wang Xiaofeng [3769 1321 1496], and Liu Xuezhong [0491 1331 2398]: "Party Committee of Certain PLA Unit Initiates 'Small Rectification,' Studies 'Guiding Principles,' Sees Action Taken"]

[Text] The party committee of a certain unit in the PLA Chengdu Military Region has complied with the provisions of the "guiding principles" by conscientiously dealing with suggestions made by the masses of party members and earnestly respecting the democratic rights of party members.

In the past, the party committee and organizations of this unit held many meetings. Owing to lack of preparation, some of these meetings dragged on for a fairly long time. Busy with meetings, battalion and company cadres were unable to devote their main energies to education and training, and this affected the building up of the unit's basic level.

With regard to some of the work, the meetings often assigned many tasks for which there were few concrete implementations. Recently, during a "small rectification" carried out by the party committee, the masses of party members sharply criticized this as a manifestation of the bureaucratic workstyle, and brought forward 98 suggestions and proposals. The party committee members openmindedly received the criticism from the masses of party members. They analyzed and studied, one by one, the suggestions and proposals, conscientiously conducted investigations and searched for causes, and launched criticism and self-criticism. The result of their research was the decision, starting with the committee itself, to cut the number of meetings and improve the workstyle. The party committee had originally made preparations to hold two separate meetings, one to analyze the state of education and training and the other to increase exchanges of experience by party branches. The two meetings were merged into one, and the length of the single meeting was changed from three days to one. With regard to the problem of there being insufficient regard for the life of the masses, the party committee, based on stipulations



concerned set out by higher levels and on the actual conditions in the unit, conscientiously studied methods and solutions for this problem. A member of its standing committee was then assigned personal responsibility to work out a solution. After the "small rectification," the party committee also held a conference of party member representatives, at which it commended the masses of party members for their enthusiasm and encouraged them to suggest ways and means to strengthen the party and the unit. It also announced that it had adopted the suggestions and proposals made by the masses of party members, as well as the plans and measures for solving the above-mentioned problem. It entrusted the representatives to pass this information down and to ask the party members to supervise the party committee's actual implementation of the solution. The great number of party members said with joy: "This time there was a response to each of our suggestions. The party committee has truly restored the excellent democratic workstyle of our party!"

9727

CSO: 4005

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### PLA POLITICAL ACADEMY CADRES IMPLEMENT 'GUIDING PRINCIPLES'

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 80 p 1

[Article: "Party Members and Cadres of PLA Political Academy Take the Lead in Implementing the 'Guiding Principles'"]

[Text] Xinhua, Beijing, June 29--Party members and cadres of the Political Academy of the People's Liberation Army took the lead to implement the "guiding principles" to rectify the party work style. A new atmosphere has emerged throughout the entire academy.

The political academy is the higher educational institute for training cadres for political work above the regiment level throughout the whole military. The party committee of the academy adhered to the spirit that to do the work of building the academy well, the work of building the party must first be done well, and paid serious attention to learning and implementing well the "guiding principles concerning the political life within the party." It also clearly pointed out that in implementing the "guiding principles" and in rectifying the party's work style, work must begin at the level of the leading cadres of middle- and high-echelon party members throughout the academy. Everyone supported the call by the academy's party committee and quickly formed a "guiding principle" for a good work style so that things were done according to regulations.

Many leading comrades after learning the "guiding principles" that stipulate "that one must accept the supervision of the party and the masses and one is not allowed to seek special privileges," self-consciously obeyed the rules regarding life style. When they went to the fields to teach or went to visit places, they joined the students in taking buses. When they bought meals in mess halls, cadres commanding corps and divisions voluntarily stood in line like ordinary cadres. To better accept the supervision of the party organization, many leading comrades self-consciously participated in the party's organizational life. They regularly reported their ideological thoughts to the party and the party branch. Deputy Secretary of the party committee Xie Ming [6200 2494] used to have his secretary automatically pay his party dues for him. But after learning the "guiding principles," he pays his party

dues personally to the party cell leader and conscientiously participates in party cell meetings. He told the party cell leader: In the party, we are all ordinary party members. Nobody can have any special privileges. In May of this year, he participated in the second rotational training class for party members and cadres. After he returned from the class, he conscientiously reported the achievements of what he learned at the party cell meeting.

In implementing the "guiding principles" among the leading cadres of all levels of the political academy, special attention was given to take the lead in insisting on the party's political line and ideological line and to develop the good tradition and work style of the party. Ideology and behavior contrary to the "guiding principles" are conscientiously subjected to criticism and self-criticism. Second Secretary Lin Mao [2651 3185] of the academy's party committee was first to lead in comparing with the guiding principles in the rotational training class for party members. He subjected himself to self-criticism for failure to sufficiently link the collective leadership of the party committee and for allowing the party to take over administration by seeking the reasons in his own thinking and work style. He also included his personal situation in drawing up seven important rules for strengthening self-discipline in party nature. Some leading comrades of each section, department and teaching and research laboratory also cleared their own thoughts by comparing with the "guiding principles" and welcomed help of and criticism by others.

Many comrades saw that in implementing the "guiding principles" a new atmosphere of honesty among comrades, mutual help and unity and progress emerged. They said happily: "The traditional work style of criticism by the party and self-criticism has returned."

9296

CSO: 4005

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### MILITARY BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION, UNIT CODE DESIGNATORS

[The following PLA military code designators and biographic information on selected military personnel were extracted from Chinese-language newspapers as indicated]

Unit 00033--The capital construction engineering corps of this unit was identified. (Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO 17 Jul 80 p 1)

Unit 32833--This unit was identified as being stationed in Fujian. (Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO 20 Jun 80 p 2)

Unit 34631--A technical battalion belonging to this unit was identified. (Beijing ZHONGGUO QIANNIAN BAO 22 May 80 p 1)

Unit 51272--A motor vehicles unit belonging to this unit was identified. (Beijing ZHONGGUO QIANNIAN BAO 5 Jun 80 p 2)

Unit 53513--This unit belongs to the Guangzhou Units. (Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO 20 May 80 p 2)

Hospital 122--This hospital is located in Zhejiang. (Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO 6 Jun 80 p 1)

Hospital 157--This hospital belongs to the Guangzhou Unit. (Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO 20 May 80 p 2)

Hospital 211--This hospital was mentioned. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 1 Aug 80 p 1)

Hospital 254--This hospital is located in Tianjin. (Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO 4 Jul 80 p 3)

Hospital 401--This hospital belongs to the PLA navy. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 14 Jun 80 p 1)

Gao Pei [7559 7378] was identified as party committee deputy secretary and commander of the Zhaoqing Military Subdistrict. (Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO 28 Jun 80 p 1)

Guo Shujian [6753 0647 1017] was identified as the director of PLA Hospital 254 located in Tianjin. (Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO 4 Jul 80 p 3)

Jin Zhaoxun [6855 0340 1852] was identified as the head of the No 5 research office of a certain air force research institute. (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO 21 Jul 80 p 2)

Lin Fengzhu [2651 7685 5053] was identified as party committee member and deputy political commissar of the Zhaoqing Military Subdistrict. (Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO 28 Jun 80 p 1)

Lin Zhun [0491 0402] was identified as deputy unit commander of the Shanghai air force. (Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO 13 Apr 80 p 1)

Meng Keming [1322 0344 2494] was identified as deputy political commissar of the Zhejiang Military Subdistrict. (Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO 13 Apr 80 p 1)

Wang Jingchun [3769 2417 2504] was identified as deputy political commissar of the Shanghai Garrison District. (Shanghai WEN HUI BAO 11 Jul 80 p 2)

Xia Wei [1115 0251] was identified as party branch secretary and political commissar of a certain army stationed in Zhejiang. (Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO 11 Apr 80 p 1)

Zhang Xusan [1728 1645 0005] was identified as deputy chief of staff of Navy Headquarters of the Shanghai Garrison District. (Shanghai WEN HUI BAO 11 Jul 80 p 2)

Zheng Guozhong [6774 0948 0112] was identified as commander of the East China Sea Fleet. (Shanghai WEN HUI BAO 11 Jul 80 p 2)

CSO: 4005



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### SIX-POINT REFORM OF HIGHER EDUCATION PROPOSED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 8 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Report: "Six Points on Problems in the Reform of Higher Education"]

[Text] (Editor's Note) The CCP Central Secretariat recently suggested that there be a major development in the educational undertakings of the 1980's in order to speedily suit the needs of construction of the four modernizations. This is an extremely important task facing our entire party and people of the entire country. Shanghai is our country's old industrial base, a city where cultural and educational undertakings are relatively concentrated. How can its existing achievements be fully utilized, proceeding from reality, to increase and speed up educational development and raise the quality of education? How should we select and sustain the best, and pay special attention to key colleges and middle and elementary schools? How do we conduct various spare-time education offerings, run schools in diverse ways, and broaden avenues of learning? How do we gain the concern and support of the entire party and society and muster initiative from different quarters to develop educational undertakings? How do we combine reform of the educational system with reforms in the labor recruitment and cadre personnel systems so as to benefit the cultivation and employment of talented people? These and other questions require us to incorporate new conditions, counter new problems, and conduct wide discussions. As a result, we are launching a discussion on educational problems in a special column starting today. It is hoped that comrades of education and other fronts will emancipate their minds, air their views, and positively suggest ways and means to develop our country's educational undertakings.

Comrades Yu Chengzhou [5713 2110 3166], Feng Zhijun [7458 0037 3182] and Zhang Nianchun [1728 1819 2797] of the research offices of natural

dialectics and science, Shanghai Railroad College, have written and proposed six points on problems in the reform of higher education. They have received the attention and support of the city's bureau of higher education. The bureau invited Feng Zhijun to speak on the basic ideas of this essay in a forum on education and science for cadres in higher education. It also recommended this essay to the Higher Education Research Society. The essentials of the six points suggested by Yu Chengzhou, Feng Zhijun and Zhang Nianchun are as follows:

#### 1. Emphasize Cultivation of the Wisdom and Ability of Students

Yu Chengzhou and the others feel that rapid progress in modern science and technology has caused an upsurge in scientific knowledge. People have figuratively described this situation as a "knowledge explosion." Every year the entire world publishes about 5 million scientific treatises, 500,000 books, and 120,000 books on science and technology. The upsurge in scientific knowledge reminds people to take heed: higher education must have a corresponding reform.

To the three comrades, the view that the human brain is merely "a storehouse for facts" is one-sided. Research in psychology has shown that the brain has four functional areas: the first is the sensory area, which receives feelings from the outside world; the second is the storage area, which gathers and arranges these feelings; the third is the decision area, which evaluates the newly received information; and the fourth is the imaginative area, which combines existing knowledge with new information according to new patterns. If we regard the brain merely as "a storehouse for facts," blindly pursue the storage volume of knowledge, and conduct teaching through a prolonged school system, extra shifts and hours, an expanded curriculum load, and the method of rote learning, the storage function of the cerebrum is sure to expand, inhibiting the other three functions. Yet numerous facts in the history of science prove that people lacking decision-making and imaginative abilities cannot possibly make outstanding contributions in scientific undertakings.

More importantly, the occurrence of the "knowledge explosion" and the mighty current of new knowledge, rushing with the momentum of an avalanche, make it impossible for the "storehouse" of the cerebrum to hold such a vast amount of knowledge. Therefore, pure transmission of knowledge is no longer the sole function of higher education; cultivation of wisdom and ability must be stressed while knowledge is passed on. Essentially, we must cultivate the students' ability to learn on their own, to study, to think and to express.

## II. Strengthen Theoretical Basis, Renew the Curriculum, Stress Lifelong Education

In their opinion, acceleration of the "knowledge-outdate cycle" is evidence of the high-speed development of science and technology. According to statistics, the knowledge-outdate cycle in the 19th and early 20th centuries was 30 years; in the last 50 years it was shortened to 15 years; and today it has been reduced to 5 to 10 years.

The acceleration of the knowledge-outdate cycle raises new demands on higher education. First, it is necessary to vigorously strengthen the theoretical basis of teaching. Only by having a firm grasp of broad foundations of theory and knowledge can students suit the rapid development of science and technology with relative smoothness after their graduation. Secondly, the curriculum must be constantly renewed. Acceleration of the knowledge-outdate cycle demands constant renewal of teaching material content, compressing the proportion of classical subjects, substantiating new achievements of today's natural sciences, and enabling students to master the latest scientific and technological knowledge. Thirdly, it is necessary to carry out a system of lifelong education. As scientific and technological development and the knowledge-outdate cycle accelerate, people abroad feel that a college student can obtain only 10 percent of his needed knowledge at school, while the other 90 percent or so can be obtained only from endless practical experience. Thus we cannot rely solely on schools to carry out "one-time education" but should promote "two-time education" or "lifelong education"--the view that "one is never too old to learn." Otherwise, though one's brilliance may be overwhelming for a while, even "the talents of a Yangzi gentleman can become exhausted" in the course of time.

## III. Cut Across Disciplines and Carry Out Overall Education

The trend of interdisciplinary studies in science and technology demands that the structure of higher education also develop in the same direction, paying attention to established organizations for scientific research and teaching that "cuts across disciplines." Moreover, the trend of interdisciplinary studies brings another topic for research--namely, how to handle and cultivate the relationship between "overall talent" and "specialized talent," and how to stress "overall talent" with cultivating "specialized talent." The so-called "overall talent" refers to talented people who possess knowledge in one or two professions, with extensive knowledge and a solid foundation. "Speciality" is a genuine talent, and so is "broadness." The United States has conducted a 5-year investigation on the treatises, achievements, promotions and other aspects of 1,310 scientists. The result shows that the successful ones are seldom "talented specialists" proficient in only one profession but are advanced in extensive knowledge. At present, institutions of higher learning in foreign

countries pay great attention to the education of "overall talent." To cultivate "overall talent" when formulating learning plans, they stress the importance of interdisciplinary sciences, strengthen study of "the realm of educational boundaries," and stress the mutual embodiment and overlapping of liberal arts and physical sciences in setting up their curriculum. This deserves our attention for reference.

#### IV. Strengthen Management Education and Personnel

Following the constant expansion of the scope of scientific research and enterprise structure, management science is increasingly important. To cultivate qualified management personnel, countries abroad are vigorously establishing management department courses and management colleges in schools of higher learning. In the United States today there are 700,000 undergraduates and 100,000 graduates studying management. Together with 200,000 students in economics, they constitute about 10 percent of the total number of university students. For a long time our country has overlooked the cultivation of modern management cadres. Not only is there no regular training system for active management cadres, but training for the next generation of management cadres is extremely sparse. At present there are only 18,000 college students studying management and economics, a mere 2 percent of the total number of university students. This reflects not only chaos in our educational structure but also discordance in the intellectual structure of our entire management system. To suit the demands of the four modernizations, not only do we need to make a timely revision of the management cadre structure and vigorously promote specialized personnel, but we also need to undertake a major revision in the organization of specialized fields and university enrollment plans. Yu Chengzhou and the others suggest three ways of solving this problem. First, it is necessary to emphatically and steadily create conditions for modernized management colleges or departments at interdisciplinary universities and colleges of science and engineering. Students must be selected from among specialized and technical personnel or management personnel who have had practical experience in enterprises and scientific research units. Second, proceeding from our country's reality, we must operate diverse forms of management training classes and select students from among management personnel of actual units. The training period can be for a half year, 1 year or 2 years. This method produces faster results. Third, we must increase the education content of management science at existing colleges of science and engineering. This enables technical and management education to supplement each other; college students have some expertise in science and technology as well as some ability to organize, consult, think and master the necessary management skills.

## V. Stress Scientific Research and Its Quality

Today, scientific research has been organized into an enormous and organic system in three component parts of basic, applied and developmental studies. In our country, academies and colleges of science should mainly conduct basic studies (including studies in basic theories and directional basics). Research organs of industrial departments and engineering colleges should mainly stress applied studies, which usually deal not with general but with special studies. Local research organs should emphasize research work characterized by geographical conditions.

## VI. Strengthen Predictive Research and Support New Subjects

In their opinion, the development of any science usually undergoes three stages--the stage of experience, the stage of theory and the stage of prediction. Following the quickening of scientific and technological development and the increasing social function and status of science and technology, people have conducted necessary and beneficial studies on the entire course of scientific development. Moreover, they constantly predict scientific development from the standpoint of the history of science and scientology, revealing the prospects for science. Higher education, which has "scientific potential," should be in the forefront of science so that students will be better suited to advance science and production. Thus strengthened predictive research is particularly important to scientific education studies. We should organize scientists, educators, scientologists and leading cadres in colleges to jointly conduct in-depth investigation and predictions on the outlook of education to suit the demands of development of the four modernizations and better realize the magnificent goal of catching up with and overtaking advanced levels abroad.

9586

CSO: 4005



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### SYSTEM FOR TESTING SELF-EDUCATED TALENTED PERSONS URGED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 17 Jun 80 p 2

[Article by Xu Liyan [6079 4539 6056], Lin Jixiang [2631 0679 4382], Shen Ronghua [3476 2837 3478] and Qiu Peicheng [6726 1014 2052]: "Speedily Establish A System for Testing Self-Educated Talent"]

[Text] Recently, in two discussions on the problems of education, the Central Secretariat proposed that there should be a major development in the education task of the 1980's. Besides speeding up development of institutions of higher learning and concentrating on improvement of a number of key middle and elementary schools in recent years, we should establish different paths, run schools in diverse ways, and broaden the avenues of education. It was particularly mentioned that those who reach the same level of education (including those who study on their own) can be given "graduation certificates" through examination. The decision of the Central Secretariat demands that we speedily establish an examination system for talented self-educated people; this is of great importance to the present development in education to produce more talented people to speed up the four modernizations.

The question of talent is the key to construction of the four modernizations. There have been different ways to cultivate talented people in the past. It has been recognized by all that self-education can produce people of ability, an important source supplementing the deficiencies of higher education. Every period in history and every society have had an outstanding, talented self-educated group. For example, the father of scientific management, Frederick W. Taylor, and the founder of creative engineering, Henry Fairfield Osborn, were people who acquired talents through self-education in this century. Particularly for our country, which has suffered the destruction of the "gang of four" for 10 years, cultivating talent from the ranks of those who study on their own has become an issue that deserves concern and attention. This is teenagers and children under the age of 20 make up almost half of our country's population of 900 million, while the present college enrollment rate is only 4 percent. If we calculate on the rate of elementary school enrollment, college enrollment is only 1 percent. This means that among 100

children of school age, only 1 will eventually enter college, while many of the rest will have to take the road of learning specialties on their own. This is a huge continent of independent learners, whose number of talented people is incalculable. According to recent estimates of recognized talent in our country during the last 4 years, over 70 percent come from those who studied on their own.

Today, self-educated talented people are no longer limited to teenagers. Following the popularization and development of continuing education, sources of self-educated talent have increased. These include all persons who obtain their specialties without having undergone regular professional training. They include those who, after completing elementary or middle school education, entered enterprise units and took on-the-job training. They also include those who had received a regular education, but following scientific and technological development and progress of new knowledge, had made attainments in peripheral subjects after mainly undergoing independent studies or continuing education. In short, they include talented people cultivated by forms of education other than those of regular education.

These several types of talented people together constitute an important source of talent that cannot be overlooked in our country. Their number far exceeds those cultivated by regular education. Moreover, these talents have played an extremely important role in the present construction of the four modernizations. They work positively during the day and study assiduously in their spare time as if to fill their hunger and thirst. Their self-conscious [desire] to learn is high, their spirit to forge ahead is strong, and the problems they study are penetrating and relevant. With these characteristics, talented self-educated people possess greater creativity than those cultivated by regular education. The history of scientific inventions has clearly shown that the key to inventions and discoveries in science and technology lies in creativity, which has never been restricted by one's educational record.

If our country has such massive resources of self-educated talent, why then is the quantity of the "production" of talented people so low? This is a problem that must be urgently resolved in the present development of our country's talent. To solve this problem, an examination system must be speedily established for broad masses of self-educated talent. With this system, "production" of talented people can be assured and the role played by "Bo Luo knows horses" can be achieved.

Actually, this kind of examination system for broad masses of self-educated talent has long been prevalent in industrially developed countries. Great Britain's examination organizations are independently established and unrelated to the schools and administrative organs of education. There are eight examination organizations in the whole country which annually advertise for examination writers and readers. The writing

and reading of examinations are undertaken by experienced teachers. The eight British examination organizations do not set the same questions, but the testing standards are generally similar. The United States is also a country where an examination system prevails. Grade advancement, grade repetition and higher school entrance of students, decisions on job applications, and the grades of staff workers are all determined by examination results. Through examinations, self-educated talent and talent cultivated by regular education are similarly given appropriate job titles. Treatment of their subsequent promotions and pay raises is also equal and without discrimination. The Hochtief Company in West Germany, for instance, has established training programs for various jobs ranging from typists to engineers for apprentices joining the company. On entering the plant, an ordinary apprentice can request job-related education according to the job chosen. The plant arranges for his release from production for full-time, half-time or spare-time training. When training is completed, and after having been evaluated and promoted to the expected position, such an ordinary apprentice can rise to engineer after 10-odd years of training. It is felt that only by constant attention to upgrading labor quality can economic growth be maintained in this day and age. Today, not only the United States, Great Britain and West Germany but other industrialized countries pay great attention to this. They cultivate large numbers of talented persons by such means and correspondingly work out reasonable systems of evaluation and promotion to guarantee their selection and employment.

Because our country has not established an examination system for self-educated talent, the search for and use of many talented people have been affected. Similarly, some people who have specialized talents have attained or exceeded the level equivalent to university education, but due to low job positions and the lack of a diploma, suitable work has not been arranged for them for 10 or 20 years. Even though some have taken over 10 courses through several years of hard work at spare-time colleges, they often remain at their original work stations without the opportunity to use what they have learned. Further, some people have gone through continuing education and made new achievements in the study of new peripheral subjects, but as new subjects have no predecessors and lack evaluative criteria, they are not given recognition. In the long run, how can the broad masses of self-educated people continue to study devotedly? How can talented people achieve a breakthrough? At present, what we lack in our construction of the four modernizations is no longer ordinary manpower but people with different professional skills. Self-educated talented persons are an important means of filling this need. Therefore, the speedy establishment of an examination system for self-educated talent at present is imperative. Only by solving this problem can we deliver a large number of useful, talented people for construction of the four modernizations with doubled results.

We have several suggestions based on experiences abroad, certain methods used in our country's spare-time education, and the special superior condition of talented people in Shanghai:

(1) Shanghai should speedily establish an examination committee, in keeping with the Central Secretariat's spirit of instruction on developing education. The organization of this committee should be participated in by technical cadre departments in addition to schools and educational departments. Its main task would be to work out general and specific policies and some major problems concerning examinations, as well as special organizations to deal with examination work, the writing and reading of examinations, and certification for self-educated talent.

(2) Organize examination applicants and advertise for examination writers and readers. Candidates should file applications for the tests and register for specialties they wish to be tested on. The examination committee will then advertise for examination writers in the fields that candidates have applied for. These writers also can engage specialists in the respective fields from institutions of higher education, learned societies and scientific research units. Examination readers may be writers or experienced teachers provided by advertising. For special fields that might require oral tests, specialists can organize oral examination committees to conduct evaluations.

(3) Curriculum and methods of examination. Examinations mainly cover basic subjects, specialized basic subjects, specialized subjects and foreign languages. Those who pass 70 percent of the examination curriculum can be given "graduation certificates" equivalent to a professional college education, and those who pass 90 percent can be given "graduate certificates" equivalent to a college undergraduate education.

(4) Treatment and arrangement of work. After passing the examination, a talented self-educated person who possesses the equivalent of an undergraduate or a professional college education should enjoy salary parity. Work arrangements should consider the suitability of a job to one's special training. Office personnel are generally arranged to take up stations of technical professions that suit their job training in their units. Nonoffice personnel should have their respective technical cadre departments arrange appropriate jobs for them. With certificates of equivalent education alone, they should be treated on a par, as far as subsequent grades, promotions and pay raises are concerned, with those who have a regular education. Moreover, an examination committee for graduate level should be established for the self-educated in society. Persons participating in graduate examinations must have a college level of education or an equivalent "graduation certificate." Besides taking the written examination, candidates must also submit theses and designs in their special fields. The examination must also be conducted orally. Those who pass will be given "graduation certificates" equivalent to graduate education, and their treatment and job titles will be regulated appropriately.



BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG PRIVATE CONTINUATION SCHOOLS--Harbin, 21 Jul (XINHUA)--  
Notices have begun to appear in downtown streets here advertising privately run continuation schools for young people. In Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, northeast China, there are now 21 such schools teaching 1,200 students in English, Japanese, music, accounting, stenography, electrical appliance repair and dressmaking. Since the end of last year, Harbin City authorities have granted licences to pensioners and skilled people with no fixed jobs to run the continuation schools. The schools have between 50 and 100 students each, and are divided into two or three classes. Classes usually are held in the evenings so the students can attend in their spare time. Such continuation schools are also popular in Fuzhou, capital of Fujian Province. With China's rising enthusiasm for study, spare-time schools and continuation schools run by trade unions, the Communist Youth League and industry are falling short of demand and the privately run schools, which charge a minimal fee, are playing a welcome role. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 21 Jul 80 OW]

SYMPOSIUM ON MONGOLIAN HISTORY--Hailar, July 26 (XINHUA)--A symposium on Mongolian history closed here today after a fortnight of discussion by 180 historians from 13 autonomous regions, provinces and municipalities. The nature of Mongolian society at different historical stages and an appraisal of some Mongolian historical figures were given in 66 papers. One issue which provoked lively interchange was the nature of Mongolian society at the time of the establishment of the Genghis Khan Empire (1206). Some thought that Mongolian society had already made the transition from clan to slave society. Some held that the transition took effect in the late 11th century. Others argued that Mongolian society from Genghis Khan to Kublai Khan (1206-1285) was a slave society at its peak. The symposium also studied two translations from the Mongolian or Manchurian into Han language. One is on the history of the Mongols and the other is about the origins of the Mongolian tribes. One amateur historian presented a paper appraising Genghis Khan. [Text] [OW261212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 26 Jul 80]



OVERSEAS CHINESE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT--Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA)--293 students from Hong Kong and Macao and 47 Overseas Chinese students, including two of Taiwanese origin, have enrolled at institutions of higher learning on the mainland, according to the Ministry of Education. The Overseas Chinese students live in Japan, Canada, Burma, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Laos, Vietnam, Mauritius, Thailand and Australia. An official of the Ministry of Education noted that a total of 573 Overseas Chinese students and students from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Province had applied for college entrance exams this year, more than last year. They took the entrance exams in late June. The students earned higher marks than last year's applicants, the official added. The Overseas Chinese University in Fujian Province and the Jinan University in Guangdong Province have enrolled 333 students this year, 114 more than last year. The two universities have already issued admission notices to the successful applicants. Other colleges will issue theirs in August. [Text] [OW270240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0135 GMT 27 Jul 80]

CSO: 4020

END

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

Sept. 11, 1980